

R  
145094

JPRS-CPS-84-028

13 April 1984

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

**DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A**  
Approved for Public Release  
Distribution Unlimited

**DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 2**

19990923 070

**FBIS** FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

Reproduced From  
Best Available Copy

REPRODUCED BY  
NATIONAL TECHNICAL  
INFORMATION SERVICE  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

8  
129  
A07

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

13 April 1984

## CHINA REPORT

### POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

#### CONTENTS

##### PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

##### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

##### SOVIET UNION

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Soviet Economic Development Viewed<br>(Yang Futian; LIAOWANG, No 6, 6 Feb 84) ..... | 1 |
| Chernenko Stresses Agricultural Development<br>(XINHUA, 27 Mar 84) .....            | 5 |

##### NORTHEAST ASIA

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Abe Says Nakasone PRC Visit Will Be Beneficial<br>(XINHUA, 20 Mar 84) .....   | 6  |
| 'Broader Horizon' for PRC-Japan Cooperation Viewed<br>(XINHUA, 20 Mar 84) .....   | 7  |
| Japanese People Promote Exchanges With PRC<br>(XINHUA, 20 Mar 84) .....   | 9  |
| Regan Criticizes Japan's Stance in Yen Talks<br>(XINHUA, 24 Mar 84) .....   | 11 |
| Beijing TV Interviews Japanese Foreign Minister<br>(Shintaro Abe Interview; Beijing Television Service,<br>20 Mar 84) ..... | 12 |
| Briefs  |    |
| Return of Northern Territories  | 15 |
| Nakasone Speaks at Graduation Ceremony  | 15 |

## SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

|   |    |
|---|----|
| ASEAN Exposes Schemes of SRV's Nguyen Co Thach<br>(XINHUA, 19 Mar 84) .....   | 16 |
| Beijing Radio Comments on Nguyen Co Thach Travels<br>(Ya Ming; Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia and South<br>Pacific, 20 Mar 84) ..... | 18 |
| Thai Foreign Minister Speaks on Kampuchea<br>(XINHUA, 27 Mar 84) .....  | 20 |
| Briefs  |    |
| SRV Preparing Kampuchean Offensive  | 22 |
| Sihanouk Hails CGDK 'Recent Victories'  | 22 |
| Consequences of SRV in Kampuchea  | 22 |
| SRV Troops in Kampuchea Attacked  | 23 |
| 'Fierce' SRV-Sihanouk Troops  | 23 |
| Warning Shots at SRV Troops   | 23 |

## NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Ziaul Haq Stresses Defense on National Day<br>(XINHUA, 23 Mar 84) .....       | 24 |
| Ziaul Haq on Soviet Troops, End to Iran-Iraq War<br>(XINHUA, 26 Mar 84) ..... | 25 |
| Soviet Troops Said Ready To Attack Afghan Bases<br>(XINHUA, 26 Mar 84) .....  | 26 |
| Lebanese Factions to Neutralize French Area<br>(XINHUA, 27 Mar 84) .....      | 27 |
| Syria's Al-Asad Affirms Desire for Peace<br>(XINHUA, 27 Mar 84) .....         | 28 |
| Briefs  |    |
| Afghan Refugee Office in Malaysia   | 29 |
| Husayn Criticizes U. S. Mideast Policy  | 29 |
| Soviets Use Chemical Weapons in DRA   | 30 |
| USSR Airlifts Reinforcements to Afghanistan                                   | 30 |

## EASTERN EUROPE

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Liaowang Examines Present Situation in Poland<br>(Zhu Chengjun; LIAOWANG, No 8, 20 Feb 84) ..... | 31 |
|--|----|

## WESTERN HEMISPHERE

|  |    |
|--|----|
| NPC's Zeng Tao on Visit to Mexico, Colombia<br>(Zhang Shouping, Zhu Chengli; SHIJIE ZHISHI, No 4, 16 Feb 84) | 35 |
|--|----|



## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

### EAST REGION

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Zhejiang Admits 130,000 Into Party Since Third Plenum<br>(ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 23 Nov 83) .....               | 41 |
| Ideological Work Gives Great Production Results<br>(ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 24 Nov 83) .....                     | 43 |
| Provincial Level Party Rectification Work Planned<br>(ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 9 Dec 83) .....                    | 45 |
| Conference Discusses Strengthening Political Work in Higher Schools<br>(ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 25 Nov 83) ..... | 47 |
| Namelist of Fujian People's Congress Presidium Issued<br>(FUJIAN RIBAO, 12 Mar 84) .....                 | 49 |
| Namelist of Shanghai People's Congress Presidium<br>(WEN HUI BAO, 25 Mar 84) .....                       | 50 |
| Fujian People's Congress Standing Committee Meets<br>(Fujian Provincial Service, 21 Mar 84) .....        | 51 |
| Briefs<br>Shanghai CPPCC Committee Meeting .....   | 52 |

### CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

|   |    |
|---|----|
| People's Congress Standing Committee Meets<br>(Guangxi Regional Service, 24 Mar 84) ..... | 53 |
|---|----|

### SOUTHWEST REGION

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Meeting of Provincial People's Congress Closes<br>(Yunnan Provincial Service, 23 Mar 84) ..... | 54 |
| Briefs<br>Guizhou People's Congress Session .....  | 56 |

### NORTH REGION

|   |    |
|---|----|
| CPPCC Session's Opening Scheduled for Late-May<br>(Nei Monggol Regional Service, 26 Mar 84) ..... | 57 |
| Briefs<br>Congress Standing Committee Members Resign .....  | 58 |

## NORTHWEST REGION

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Shaanxi Leaders Seek Views of Retired Veterans<br>(Shaanxi Provincial Services, 25 Mar 84) ..... | 59 |
|--|----|

### MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

|  |    |
|--|----|
| CPC Urges Developing Democracy in Rectification<br>(ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, 9 Mar 84) .....         | 60 |
| Opening of Henan Army-People Solidarity Gathering<br>(Henan Provincial Service, 27 Mar 84) ..... | 61 |

### BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Radio Spark Commentaries 6-26 March<br>(Radio Spark in Mandarin to China, various dates) ..... | 62 |
|--|----|

Deng-Hu-Zhao Faction Rule Condemned  
Mao Birthday Celebrations Denounced  
RENMIN RIBAO's Exalting Mao  
Comment on Hu-Zhao Power Struggle  
Socialism With Chinese Characteristics  
Defection to Taiwan  
Hu-Deng-Type Socialism Rapped  
Rectification Must Start From Top

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Ba Yi Radio Commentaries 6-25 March<br>(Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China, various dates) ..... | 78 |
|--|----|

'Team Spirit-84' Maneuvers Criticized  
U. S. 'Aggressive Global Policy' Rapped  
'Team Spirit 84' Examined  
Purge of Leftists From PLA  
CPC Rectification Guidance Body's Report Rapped  
Reagan's Coming China Visit Examined  
PRC Plan to Purchase U. S. Weapons Condemned  
U. S. Military Aid to Taiwan Rapped

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Proletarian Fighters Radio Commentaries 7-19 March<br>(Contingent of Proletarian Fighters in Mandarin to China,<br>various dates) ..... | 88 |
|---|----|

Mao, Communism  
CPC Mistakes  
Deng Xiaoping Inherits Mao's Fascism  
PRC Spiritual Pollution Feudalism

Voice of PLA Radio Commentaries 9, 10 March  
 (Voice of the PLA in Mandarin to China, 9, 10 Mar 84) .... 96

Zhao's 'Stupidity' in U. S. Canada  
 Vying for Deng's Favor

Radio October Storm Commentaries 11-21 March  
 (Radio October Storm in Mandarin to China, various dates) 100

Deng's Dissidents Policy Rapped  
 Deng Xiaoping Negates Mao Zedong Thought  
 Deng Seizing Army Power  
 Deng's Economic Policies Condemned

Radio Spark on Deng Xiaoping's 9th 'Contradiction'  
 (Radio Spark in Mandarin to China, 23 Mar 84) ..... 106

#### TAIWAN

Radio Taipei Comments on Reagan's PRC Visit  
 (Taipei Domestic Service, 23 Mar 84) ..... 108

President Chiang Addresses National Assembly  
 (CNA, 26 Mar 84) ..... 110

#### HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Thatcher Message Urges PRC Not To Rush Agreement  
 (SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 26 Mar 84) ..... 112

District Boards Split Over Discussing Future  
 (Frank Choi; SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 27 Mar 84) ..... 114

Hong Kong Columnist: Time Has Come 'To Get Tough'  
 (Margaret Ng; SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 28 Mar 84) ..... 116

Briefs  
 Chinese Film Delegation 122

## SOVIET UNION

### SOVIET ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT VIEWED

HK060752 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 6, 6 Feb 84 pp 37-38

["Commentary on World Economy" by Yang Futian [2799 4395 3944]: "Trends in Soviet Economic Development"]

[Text] While commenting on the Soviet economic situation, world opinion has noticed that the Soviet Union, after experiencing a continuous drop in the growth rate of its economic development for many years, took a turn for the better in 1983, with some improvement in the fulfillment of its industrial production targets and a "not-bad harvest" in agricultural production after experiencing bad harvests for 4 successive years. Soviet leader Andropov believed that in 1983 there were "economic achievements, but this was only the beginning," and "there will be many difficulties in the future."

#### I

The statistics published by the Soviet Government indicate that the Soviet national income increased by 3.1 percent in 1983. Although the Soviet Union failed to reach the scheduled target, the growth rate increased considerably as compared with the preceding year. The total industrial output value increased by 4 percent, overfulfilling the scheduled target. For the first time in many years, there was a good trend in railway transportation, which has been considered "the most difficult problem in the Soviet economy."

Total agricultural output value increased by 3.6 percent. As in previous years, the total grain output figure was not disclosed. According to general estimates, it might reach nearly 200 million tons, far from achieving the target of an average annual output of 238 to 245 million tons as stipulated in the 11th 5-Year Plan (from 1981-1985). It is generally believed that the actual growth rate of agricultural production was much lower than the target stipulated in the plan, which was one important reason for the failure to fulfill the growth rate target in national income. Animal husbandry developed relatively rapidly and the purchase volume of meat, milk, and eggs increased considerably.

Despite "good changes in the entire national economy," there has not been a conspicuous improvement in market supplies. A Soviet leader said: "As a result of poor business operations by commercial and industrial personnel and their failure

to know the people's actual needs and market prices, sometimes, certain goods are in short supply but sometimes they are overstocked in shops and enterprises. This not only causes disorder and losses in production, but also stirs up people's grievances." "Some food products, livestock products in particular, cannot meet people's needs." In Moscow and other cities, there still exists the situation of people queuing up for buying goods.

## II

After construction of more than one-half century, the Soviet Union now is a considerably great economic power, with its national income equivalent to 67 percent of that of the United States and its total industrial output value accounting for 20 percent of the world total. More than 20 kinds of important industrial products from the Soviet Union, such as iron and steel, petroleum, and coal, have surpassed that of the United States, and is first in the world. However, since the end of the 1960's and the beginning of the 1970's, there has been a trend of a continuous drop in the growth rate of the Soviet national economy. The annual growth rate of the national economy, which concisely indicates the economic level, was 10 to 12 percent in the first half of the 1950's, but dropped to only 2.6 percent in 1982, the lowest figure in post-war years. In his article published in Soviet magazine COMMUNIST, a ba-er-jin [7093 1572 1422 6855], doctor of economics of the Social Sciences Academy of the Central Committee of the CPSU, noticing the "passive" phenomena in the Soviet economic situation at the end of the 1970's and the beginning of the 1980's, said: "We are not satisfied with the labor productivity rate and the speed of application of the newest technological achievements to production is slow"; "compared with the world's advanced targets, we spend more raw materials and energy on the national income of per unit. A vast amount of material is used on many machines and equipment. The long-standing imbalance of the national economy has become more and more serious in recent years, resulting in a new serious imbalance. Cases of failure to fulfill the plans have been increasing and labor and administrative discipline have been slackened."

What is the main reason for such a situation in the Soviet economy?

The Soviet economic system established in the early 1930's is basically characterized by the highly concentrated and unified management of various fields of production. Since the late 1950's, some readjustments have been made in the management and leadership system of the Soviet economy, such as some improvement of the methods and systems in the management and planning of the macroeconomy under the premise of adhering to central concentrated management, the establishment of combined companies in industrial and transportation departments, and the use of the means of economic incentives. But the excessive control by the state plan and the limited power of localities and enterprises deny the regulating role of the market and dampen the enthusiasm of enterprises and laboring masses, resulting in the failure of the enterprises to pay attention to market and technological progress, in poor-quality products, in a separation between production and marketing, in poor economic results, and in serious waste.

For quite a long time in the past, the Soviet economy developed in a rough manner, depending mainly on the increase of the labor force, capital construction investment, and expanding material resources to carry out social reproduction. Since

the 1970's, however, the conditions for developing production and business operations in such a rough manner have been worsening with each passing day and the Soviet Union has thus been forced to bring about a fundamental change in its economic development--treating intensification as a strategic principle for economic development in the 1980's. But under the intrinsic pattern of economic management, it is difficult to effectively bring into full play the role of various factors for carrying out intensification. A Soviet newspaper pointed out: "The current economic system cannot accelerate technological progress, but would sometimes create a unique 'anti-promotive role' in the road of its development." "Those economic workers who 'dare to run risks' in using new technology and dare to manufacture and use new equipment in enterprises always suffer losses, and those who avoid using new things would never suffer losses."

For many years, the Soviet expenditures on national defense have been large and the Soviet Union has used a vast amount of human, material, and financial resources to expand its military power and carry out the arms race, resulting in an excessive development of the military industry and restricting the development of the entire national economy.

### III

After becoming the Supreme Soviet leader, Andropov, while stressing the "continuity" of policy, has been firmly grasping economic work, saying that he would resolve those "serious problems" in the national economy and social life.

"Everything begins with discipline." This is a measure which Andropov has particularly stressed and which has been vigorously carried out throughout the country, as an important means to accelerate economic development. In less than 1 year, the party, the government, the Supreme Soviet, and the trade union federation have promulgated a series of laws, decrees, and resolutions for strengthening discipline. Some leading cadres who failed to vigorously carry out the measures for straightening out discipline and who violated law and discipline themselves have been dismissed and the punishment system has been strengthened to deal with those who do not go to work, go slow, and remain idle, and to closely associate discipline with material interests. Obviously, the improvement in the situation of the national economy over the past year was related to the improvement of discipline.

In order to raise economic results, the new leaders have also taken measures to improve organization and reward models in labor and "to perfect the economic system."

In agriculture, on the basis of carrying out pilot projects for many years, the collective contract system has been widely carried out in rural areas since 1983. The collective contract system has been considered as one of the effective measures for resolving agricultural problems in the Soviet Union. Up to now, there are a total of 153,000 teams and groups which has carried out the collective system and more than 40 million acres of arable land have been assigned to these units for use, accounting for one-fifth of the total arable land. Over the past year, "the labor organization and incentive form of work team" was promoted in industry and building industry continuously. The work teams carry out economic auditing, do work according to unified work orders, and gain rewards according to the final labor results. About 60 percent of the workers in the country have now joined work teams.

In order to fulfill the "food program," the Soviet Union has stepped up the process of "integration of agriculture and industry," by completing the reorganization of the management of the agriculture and industry composites of the national economy in early 1983 and establishing agriculture and industry combination companies at various levels. All this has played a promotive role in coordinating and strengthening the activities and connections between various departments of agriculture and industry composites of the national economy and in improving the situation in agricultural production.

In addition, the new Soviet leaders have adopted some remedial measures in other fields, such as expanding combined companies of industrial production and the decisionmaking power of enterprises.

World opinion generally believes that the current problems in the Soviet economy have been formed for quite a long time and various contradictions are complicated and interlocked. Some Soviet leaders have called for reforms in economic and other fields, but people have not yet seen a proposal which can essentially resolve problems. Even those measures adopted have not been carried out so smoothly. Some Soviet economists stressed: "To upgrade the economic system to a new stage, it is necessary to formulate a full set of measures which coordinate and supplement each other. Those partial measures which touch on only this or that link of the economic system cannot ensure a fundamental improvement of the national economy."

CSO: 4005/493

SOVIET UNION

CHERNENKO STRESSES AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

OW271802 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, 27 Mar (XINHUA)--Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko stressed yesterday that agricultural development is "not only an economic task, but also a number one social and political task" for the country.

Opening the economic conference on the agro-industrial complex now in session here, the Soviet Communist Party general secretary called raising the rate of return in agriculture an urgent task.

Meanwhile Politburo member Mikhail Gorbachev said in a written speech to the meeting that the tasks Soviet agriculture faces are "quite complicated and decisive" for the next 2 years.

Agricultural indexes began to improve in 1983, Gorbachev said, but admitted that Soviet agriculture had provided less to the state than the plan had called for in grain, livestock, milk and other products in the past 3 years.

Gorbachev called for a series of measures to guarantee grain production and eradicate backwardness in agriculture.

The Soviet Union has suffered poor harvests in the past few years which has seriously affected the Soviet national economy as a whole. It had a better year in 1983 after the workteam and collective contract systems were pushed in agriculture and agro-industrial complexes were organized.

CSO: 4000/276



NORTHEAST ASIA

ABE SAYS NAKASONE PRC VISIT WILL BE BENEFICIAL

OW201300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said he expected that the coming China visit by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone would yield new positive results for Japan-China economic cooperation, the China Central Television (CCTV) reported today.

The minister made the statement in an interview with a CCTV delegation on February 27. The interview was broadcast this evening here.

The combination of Japan's high technology and China's resources, together with joint efforts by the two peoples, would benefit China's modernization and Japan's prosperity, Abe said.

Abe also stressed contacts between Japanese and Chinese youth, which he described as "an important issue in greeting the 21st century." This, he said, and economic cooperation are both of great significance in relations between Japan and China.

Apart from diplomatic, political and economic links and exchanges of visits, he said, Japan and China should also increase their cultural contacts to "link the hearts of the two peoples."

Abe said that Japan pursued peaceful diplomacy and wanted to do its share in maintaining world peace and stability and international economic stability and prosperity as an Asian country, he said. Japan attached great importance to its relations with other countries in Asia.

The friendship between Japan and China is of special importance and efforts should be made to promote it, Abe said, adding that Japan would continue to hold consultations with other Asian countries in the hope of making contributions to the development and stability in Asia as a whole.

CSO: 4000/266

## NORTHEAST ASIA

### 'BROADER HORIZON' FOR PRC-JAPAN COOPERATION VIEWED

OW200232 Beijing XINHUA in English 0045 GMT 20 Mar 84

["Tokyo dispatch: Broader Horizon for Sino-Japanese Cooperation"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--People of the Kadoma works of Japan's giant Matsushita Electric often say that "General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to our plant has opened up a new horizon for us." Since Hu's visit last November, the company has signed 12 technical cooperation agreements with China while negotiations on another five will wind up soon. More projects between the company and Chinese enterprises are under study. Matsushita's success epitomizes a trend of Japanese manufacturers' increasing cooperation and trade with China.

Hiroji Hirai, director of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade, told XINHUA that this heartening trend owed itself to China's policy of opening to the outside world. He said that during his visit to this country Hu Yaobang reassured Japan that the policy would remain in force and proposed to make Sino-Japanese friendship last.

"Deeply impressed by this and feeling sure of a stabilized China in the future, the Japanese economic circles became more confident of closer cooperation with China," he said in the interview with XINHUA. He noted that the number of Japanese-Chinese joint ventures in China had been growing and those handled by the association alone numbered [figure indistinct].

A recent survey by the Industrial Bank of Japan of some 800 enterprises shows that 60 percent of them are interested in investment in China. Matsushita's supreme adviser, Konosuke Matsushita, told XINHUA that the company had been busy preparing to launch joint venture undertakings with China and was determined to make sure projects first-rate enterprises of the kind. While each country finding the other economically a good partner both feel that there is still a great deal that can be done to their interest.

According to statistics, trade between the two countries last year stood at 10.2 billion U.S. dollars. In terms of value, petroleum and coal accounted for one-half of Japan's total import from China, while steel represented one-half of China's total imports from Japan. With the import of 7.25 million tons

of steel, 22 percent of Japan's total steel export last year, China has actually taken the place of the United States as the biggest foreign client of Japan's steel industry.

Seeing that China's modernization drive has been successful and that China now has more foreign exchange to spend, Tokuji Ohashi, chairman of the Nippon Steel Corporation, held that the current trade composition between the two countries will not change easily in the future.

Although Japan's industry is fairly advanced, it lacks natural resources, in particular, energy resources. China, therefore, can give Japan reliable help in this area because it is the nearest country to Japan with rich natural resources. According to the Japan-China Oil Exploration Company, the prospecting jointly conducted by the two countries in China's Bohai Bay has been going on well and it is expected that at least one oil field will commence production next year. In the South China Sea, the two countries began joint exploration not long ago.

Referring to Hu Yaobang's proposal in Japan for closer cooperation between the two countries in exploration of natural resources, and, in particular, for the establishment of transportation networks, President Yoshihiro Inayama of the Federation of Economic Organizations (keidanren) said that the proposal has received favorable response in Japan and impressive progress has been made towards that end.

A great contributor to Japan-China economic cooperation and concurrently the president of the Japan-China Oil Exploration Company, Inayama champions joint efforts by the two countries in exploiting oil resources under China's seas. "Such development efforts are very promising," he noted.

It is believed that Japan-China economic cooperation projects will figure prominently when Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone meets with Chinese leaders during his forthcoming visit to China. Displaying great interest in the bright prospects, business circles in Japan are hoping that the Japanese prime minister's China visit will result in closer economic cooperation between the two countries.

CSO: 4000/266

## NORTHEAST ASIA

### JAPANESE PEOPLE PROMOTE EXCHANGES WITH PRC

OW202014 Beijing XINHUA in English 1956 GMT 20 Mar 84

["Feature: Firmer Ties Between Japan, China"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Mar (XINHUA correspondent Long Zhanquan)--Masao Uchiyama is a retired professor. With money saved from his pension, he bought a building, revamped it and made it the site of a school catering to Chinese students in Japan. Professor Uchiyama did this last December, following the visit to Japan by Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Hu's invitation to Japanese youth to visit China.

The professor and his friends, as well as his Japanese students, give lessons in turn to the six Chinese students now in the "Uchiyama School." Many of these teachers travel for hours each day to reach the school. Farmers living in the school's vicinity donate their vegetables, fruits, meat and eggs, rice and milk. Several Japanese organizations have given free classroom appliances, daily necessities, video and TV sets, cassette tape recorders and a piano. Many books have also been donated to the school. The students will spend six months there and then take a university entrance examination, with the school ready to underwrite the cost of their university years.

Uchiyama remarked that "the Chinese students are intelligent and promising. As long as I live, I'll keep the school open so that I can be of some help to the friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples."

Uchiyama is not alone in his friendly attitude towards China. Atsushi Yagi, a dairy farmer in Saitama Prefecture, has played host to Chinese students since 1982. He regards them as family members and corresponds with them after they return to China.

In Japan, one can find signs of Japan-China friendship everywhere. At the Nagoya University of Commerce, where Chinese, German, French and Indonesian are listed as optional second foreign languages, two out of three students chose to study Chinese. Elsewhere in Japan, learning Chinese is also "in fashion." A Chinese language textbook compiled by the Japanese Broadcasting Cooperation (NHK) has sold close to 300,000 copies.

When a youth committee was set up under the Japan-China Friendship Association last month, deputy director of the association Hitokatsu Saionji expressed the hope that the committee members would give fresh impetus to the Japan-China friendship movement.

Speaking on the same occasion, Tokuma Utsunomiya, a leader of the association, said the committee should "march towards the 21st century of Japan-China friendship with great expectations and courage on behalf of the 50 million Japanese young people."

A topic often discussed in Japan at present is Hu's invitation for 3,000 Japanese youth to visit China this fall. Interested in the opportunity, many young people have written or telephoned the officials concerned, and some have applied to take the trip at their own expense.

Magosaburo Yoshimura, a Tokyo centenarian who visited China 13 times from 1955 to 1981 and whose work has been instrumental to the development of Sino-Japanese friendship, welcomes the exchange: "It has not all been smooth sailing for Japan-China relations in their development to the width and depth enjoyed today. Many have made sacrifices. Youth exchanges between the two countries should be promoted so as to enable future generations to cherish and continue to develop the friendly relations between the two countries."

His view was echoed by a Japanese sports teacher. Hitoshi Hirano, who visited China recently, said that after meeting with their Chinese counterparts, the 3,000 Japanese youth will not only bring back their impressions, but also on understanding which will produce a profound and positive influence on the long-time development of Japan-China relations.

CSO: 4000/266

NORTHEAST ASIA

REGAN CRITICIZES JAPAN'S STANCE IN YEN TALKS

OW241724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--Visiting U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan criticized Japan here today for taking no actions to liberalize its financial and capital markets, according to KYODO.

Addressing a press conference in the U.S. Embassy here, Regan complained that Japan has been interested only in talks over the problem. He demanded that Japan take concrete measures to make the yen an international currency commensurate with Japan's status as the world's second economic power.

Referring to the fruitless meeting of the yen-dollar committee held here yesterday and today between the two countries, Regan said he was extremely disappointed at the non-committal attitude of Japan toward the U.S. proposal for expanding the yen investment market in Europe and allowing U.S. banks to undertake trust business in Japan.

In his meeting yesterday with Japanese Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, Regan once again pressed Japan for greater import quota for U.S. beef and citrus. Noting that the United States is now in the election year, he said Japan should come up as early as possible with measures to ease their trade friction with the U.S. as it has promised.

In response to Regan's request of speeding up the pace of internationalization of the yen and the liberalization of Japan's financial market, Takeshita said at the meeting that the request shall be considered in phases according to the work of the yen-dollar committee.

After the meeting, Takeshita said to reporters that these issues will be discussed by a working group in Japan and a report submitted at the end of May. But Regan appeared to hold a different viewpoint on this matter and urged the plan of liberalization to be put forth as soon as possible. Both sides are different as regard the time table, Takeshita noted.

Prior to this, Toshio Komoto, director-general of the Economic Planning Agency held talks with Regan. During their talks, Regan urged Japan to solve the problems of farm exports, reduce tariffs and liberalize capital market. In reply, Komoto said that Japan would try its best to solve these outstanding problems.

NORTHEAST ASIA

BEIJING TV INTERVIEWS JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER

HK221442 Beijing Television Service in Mandarin 1215 GMT 20 Mar 84

["Full text" of interview by station reporter with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe in Tokyo--date not given; interview conducted in Mandarin, with first question translated into Japanese by an interpreter and answer in Japanese then translated by another interpreter into Mandarin; remainder of interview omits Japanese translation of questions, with Abe's responses in Japanese simultaneously translated into Mandarin]

[Text] [Reporter] Your Excellency Foreign Minister, we have been gathering news and visiting here for some 10 days. We have received a warm welcome in Japan everywhere. This shows that there is a very cordial relationship between China and Japan.

[Abe] The relationship between Japan and China is now at its best. The friendly relations between the two governments and the two peoples have developed in a deep-going way. This situation, rarely seen in the long history of China and Japan, is now at its best. We must develop this relationship.

[Reporter] Now, the people of our country, who are engaging in the four modernizations program, are particularly concerned about the development of the economy. Therefore, I fervently hope you will discuss how to establish long-term economic and technological cooperation between China and Japan.

[Abe] During his visit to Japan, General Secretary Hu Yaobang invited Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to visit your country. Prime Minister Nakasone has decided to visit your country and I will also accompany him. When we go there, we are quite willing to meet and hold talks with General Secretary Hu Yaobang, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, and other Chinese leading figures in order to lay a foundation for a new Japan-China relationship. An important part of the talks is, as you have just said, the question of economic cooperation between China and Japan. China is now engaged in the four modernizations program, particularly the economic modernization now underway. In this connection, Japan has been consistently and vigorously cooperating with China. Through Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to China, we look forward to the new development of a new economic

cooperation. This is our expectation. I think if Japan's new technology is integrated with China's rich natural resources and if the efforts of our two peoples are integrated, this will be quite beneficial to both China's modernization and Japan. This is our desire. Through Prime Minister Nakasone's visit, we should set about working toward this goal.

[Reporter] We would like to ask you to discuss in specific terms your plan on how to strengthen the mutual understanding between China and Japan and between our youths and how to develop the friendship between our two countries into the 21st century.

[Abe] [Words indistinct] In order to develop this relationship, it is necessary, as the Chinese leading comrades have said, to hand down this relationship from generation to generation. For this reason, the 21st century is a very important period. In his talks with Prime Minister Yashuhiro Nakasone, General Secretary Hu Yaobang also talked about how to develop the relationship between the two countries into the 21st century. During their talks, they decided to set up a commission on the future-- a China-Japan 21st century commission made up of cultural figures of the two countries. Therefore, in his visit to China, Prime Minister Nakasone will probably announce the (?contents) of this commission. General Secretary Hu Yaobang also pointed out that young men, young comrades, should be included in this commission. I also think that this commission should include the youths. When we take the 21st century into consideration, a very important thing is the exchange of youths. Therefore, His Excellency General Secretary Hu Yaobang also said that he would invite a large number of Japanese youths to visit China. We also plan to invite Chinese youths to visit Japan. Through this exchange, we can increase mutual understanding. This important step together with economic cooperation forms two major tasks before us. For this reason, we think that the exchange of youths should be continuously developed as a key point in the future. The Chinese leading comrades, in particular, have expressed their approval.

[Reporter] Now that the peoples of our two countries are cherishing a special feeling for each other, we would like to ask you to talk about how to further develop the cultural exchanges between our two countries.

[Abe] The cultural exchanges between China and Japan have a long history. In the past, a considerable part of Japanese culture came from the mainland through the Korean peninsula. [Words indistinct] Naturally, Japan also had its own culture. But this has been integrated with the culture coming from China and a new culture has emerged. Thus, the two countries have their own ancient cultures. We think, therefore, it is necessary for us to exchange the two oriental cultures. In addition to diplomatic, political, economic, and personnel exchanges, it is also necessary to develop and promote exchanges in the cultural field. In this way, the hearts of the two peoples can be linked together. This is a very important point. For this reason, we should further promote the cultural exchanges between our two countries.



[Reporter] As a great power economically, scientifically, technologically, and culturally, Japan occupies a very important position in Asia and the Pacific region and even in maintaining world peace and stability. We should like to take advantage of this opportunity to ask you to talk about Japan's basic viewpoints in its foreign policy.

[Abe] Judging from the current world situation, it is in a very difficult position in all aspects. Politically, the United States and the Soviet Union are in an antagonistic position and, at the same time, there are numerous disputes in various places, such as the disputes in the Middle East. In Asia, Vietnam has intruded [Qinru] into Kampuchea. There are also some disputes in [words indistinct] and Latin America. Economically, there are also a lot of difficulties, such as the debt problem of the developing countries. These problems should probably be [word indistinct] through cooperation. This will have a great influence on the world economy in the future. In order to maintain world peace and stability, a most important point is to establish a peaceful environment and, secondly, to stabilize the economy. Japan has had an important position economically in the world. Therefore, the first thing we should do is for Japan to further carry out peaceful diplomacy in the diplomatic field and to make contributions in maintaining world peace and stability. Secondly, we should make contributions to the stability of the world economy. To this end, we shall continue to provide vigorous economic cooperation and make contributions. Moreover, being an Asian country, Japan attaches great importance to its relations with various Asian countries. We should continue to hold talks and consultations with various Asian countries and make vigorous contributions to the development and stability of Asia as a whole. Japan's relations with China are especially important. Japan and China have established a solid relationship. It is necessary to further develop this relationship in the future. This is a very important point. Through this visit, we look forward to further promoting the friendly relations between the two countries.

[Reporter] Thank you.

CSO: 4005/492

## NORTHEAST ASIA

### BRIEFS

RETURN OF NORTHERN TERRITORIES--Tokyo, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said here today that the Japanese people should get united and make unswerving efforts for the return of the Northern Territories. When receiving Hokkaido Governor Takashiro Yokomichi, the prime minister also stressed the importance of going all out to rehabilitate those areas close to the Northern Territories and relieve former residents of the territories. The governor submitted to the prime minister an appeal demanding the return of the Northern Territories as early as possible. The appeal was reportedly signed by three million people. [Text] [OW221856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 22 Mar 84]

NAKASONE SPEAKS AT GRADUATION CEREMONY--Tokyo, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said here today that in the present grim world situation, Japan must be prepared to defend itself by developing a necessary, limited but fine-trained defence force and at the same time adhere to the joint security system with the United States. Speaking at a graduation ceremony at the defence academy, the prime minister stressed the importance of disarmament. He described it as a "task of top priority" to eliminate war from the globe and achieve a lasting peace. Peace can be maintained only by the "balance of strength and containment," he added. Director-General of the Defence Agency Yuko Kurihara expressed anxiety over the continued increase of Soviet military forces in the Far East both in quantity and quality. [Text] [OW180931 Beijing XINHUA in English 0908 GMT 18 Mar 84]

CSO: 4000/266

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

ASEAN EXPOSES SCHEMES OF SRV'S NGUYEN CO THACH

OW210255 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1642 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--In the past few days, some government officials and newspapers of ASEAN countries have issued statements and carried commentaries to expose Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's scheme to divide ASEAN during his visit to Indonesia and Australia.

Thailand's MATICHON on 19 March quoted a high-ranking official of the Thai Government as saying that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said different things during his visits to Indonesia and Australia. In Indonesia, he said that Vietnam would not accept the conditions for talks put forward by ASEAN. But in Australia, he said that Vietnam was willing to hold talks with ASEAN.

The senior Thai official pointed out that this is an old trick of Nguyen Co Thach's, the purpose of which is to sow dissension between ASEAN and countries friendly to it.

The same report also quoted an insider in Thailand as saying that Nguyen Co Thach's tricks are also aimed at sowing dissension among the ASEAN countries as well as within each of these countries.

The Singapore paper (?LIANHE WANBAO) carried a short commentary on 14 March, which said: Nguyen Co Thach's talk in Indonesia fully shows that Vietnam is a country that pays no attention to its international reputation, acts willfully, is extremely cunning, and harbors the wild ambition to dominate Southeast Asia. Nguyen Co Thach publicly stated that ASEAN's demand for Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea is an attempt to achieve from the negotiating table what cannot be obtained on the battlefield. Such savage remarks thoroughly indicate that Vietnam not only lacks any sincerity in negotiations, but is complacently making a show of force.

The short commentary said: Vietnam is hanging on in Phnom Penh under the pretext of "Chinese threat," while proposing diplomatically to hold a regional conference with ASEAN. These two tricks are aimed at hiding its

own ugly face, relieving itself of the pressure of international opinion, and achieving its sinister purpose of forcing ASEAN into a compromise.

In conclusion, the commentary said: Nguyen Co Thach's long and tiring trip to Indonesia and Australia was aimed at dividing ASEAN and getting foreign aid. Such moves not only fail to extricate Vietnam from its difficult position, but can only make it sink deeper in the quagmire of Phnom Penh.

The Malaysian SIN CHEW JIT POH on 15 March carried an editorial, pointing out that Nguyen Co Thach gave people the impression that he was unwilling to really discuss the Kampuchean issue.

CSO: 4005/486

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BEIJING RADIO COMMENTS ON NGUYEN CO THACH TRAVELS

OW210227 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia and South Pacific 0900 GMT  
20 Mar 84

[Station commentator (Ya Ming) commentary: "On Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's Visit to Southeast Asia and Australia"]

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach recently visited Thailand, Indonesia, and Australia. Judging from remarks he made during his tour, the Vietnamese authorities, under cover of high-sounding words about peace, are attempting to undermine the unity of international forces rightfully supporting the Kampuchean people in their struggle against Vietnamese aggression, to split the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and to strengthen their regional hegemonist policy of forcibly occupying Kampuchea.

During his visit, Nguyen Co Thach harped on the same theme of so-called threats from China. He alleged that Vietnam cannot withdraw its troops from Kampuchea unless the threat from China is eliminated. His argument is utterly absurd. There is not a single Chinese soldier stationed abroad, nor does China seek any selfish interests in the Kampuchea issue. The Chinese Government has, time and again, indicated that China hopes Kampuchea will become a peaceful, neutral, independent, and nonaligned country after the future withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. China does not advocate the rule of the country by a single political party, but the joint rule of the country by various political parties. Kampuchea should hold general elections under UN supervision to decide its government. In the future, China would be willing, together with other countries, to provide an international guarantee for a peaceful and neutral Kampuchea. China's stand is open and aboveboard, and does not contain the slightest threat. It is futile for Nguyen Co Thach to have attempted to use the lie of the threat from China to defend Vietnamese aggression, and to sow discord in relations between China and the ASEAN countries.

Prasang Sunsiri, secretary general of the Thai National Security Council, said on 17 March that it is utterly unjustifiable for Vietnam to commit aggression in Kampuchea on the pretext of the so-called threat from China.

After failing in this trick, Nguyen Co Thach resorted to a new one by alleging: Hanoi is now more realistic than before, and it no longer regards the elimination of what it calls the threat from China as the question of the first importance, but the removal of the Khmer Rouge from the Kampuchean political stage as the question of the first importance for holding talks on the Kampuchea issue. Nguyen Co Thach's intentions are extremely vicious.

The Kampuchean tripartite patriotic forces are strengthening their unity, and the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, are persistently carrying on the war of resistance against Vietnam. The situation is getting better and better. In the winter-spring dry season, the anti-Vietnamese forces have taken the initiative in repeatedly hitting out at the enemy forces. As a result, Vietnamese troops are at their wits' end. This fully shows that the Vietnamese aggressor troops are in an increasingly sorry plight with each passing year.

By putting forward Vietnam's new policy on the removal of the Khmer Rouge, Nguyen Co Thach now attempts to undermine the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, to divide and disintegrate the anti-Vietnamese forces, and to obtain what Vietnam cannot on the battlefield. But such a scheme cannot succeed.

While visiting Southeast Asia, Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, explicitly stated on 17 March that Nguyen Co Thach's stand, demanding the removal of the Khmer Rouge from the Coalition Government, is unacceptable. He sharply pointed out that this is a Vietnamese scheme, designed to split the Coalition Government. While visiting Southeast Asian countries not long ago, President Sihanouk also repeatedly stated that it is necessary to strengthen the unity of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and to step up the struggle against Vietnamese aggression. All this constitutes an unequivocal reply to the Vietnamese divisive scheme.

Judging from the viewpoints advertised by Nguyen Co Thach during his visit, the Vietnamese authorities have not changed their stand of aggression at all. In face of this situation, the international community should continue to keep its pressure on Vietnam and support, in every aspect, the Kampuchean people in their struggle against Vietnamese aggression in order to compel the Vietnamese authorities to implement the relevant UN resolutions, and withdraw their troops from Kampuchea.

CSO: 4005/486

## SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

### THAI FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS ON KAMPUCHEA

OW271927 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Canberra, 27 Mar (XINHUA)--Nearly 5 years after the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, the Kampuchean problem remains the main stumbling block to peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region, visiting Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said today.

Speaking at the National Press Club luncheon here, the Thai foreign minister said, "For the past 5 years, the majority of the states in the international community have opposed the attempt by Vietnam to legalise its occupation of Kampuchea and legitimise the puppet regime of Heng Samrin. The smaller states who feel most strongly about the principle of the safeguarding of the independence and sovereignty of states have spearheaded the opposition against the Vietnamese armed intervention."

Sitthi noted that "Thailand is directly threatened by the presence of more than 150,000 Vietnamese troops in neighbouring Kampuchea."

He pointed out that "the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea has resulted in deepening the Soviet entrenchment in Indochina, leading to the further intensification of external power rivalry that has traditionally proved detrimental to the interests of the smaller regional states."

Commenting on the trend of development of the Kampuchean resistance struggle, Sitthi said, "The anti-Vietnamese sentiment among the Kampuchean people seems to be on the rise, and so are the increasing numbers of Kampucheans taking up arms to resist the Vietnamese forces. Such a situation is certainly an unfavourable one for Vietnam."

He declared that "ASEAN firmly maintains that no lasting settlement is possible without the acceptance by all concerned of the two underlying principles, namely the total withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea and the exercise of self-determination by the Kampuchean people."

He said, "Any solution to the Kampuchean problem needs to bear the consent of the Kampuchean people themselves. No third parties or countries can purport to speak for the Kampuchean people, or to dictate terms and conditions to them."

"It has been reported that recently the Vietnamese side has demonstrated an uncharacteristic modification of its stand on Kampuchea by claiming that Vietnam is finally willing to discuss the problem as a matter of priority. While we should welcome any positive move or shift by Vietnam no matter how small or vague, a note of caution need be sounded. It is necessary for Vietnam to further clarify its stand before any forward movement towards a solution can be ascertained. We urge the Vietnamese leaders to demonstrate their sincerity and earnestness," he said.

CSO: 4000/277



## SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

### BRIEFS

SRV PREPARING KAMPUCHEAN OFFENSIVE--Bangkok, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--Thai Secretary General of the National Security Council Prasong Sunsiri said Sunday three Vietnamese divisions in Kampuchea are prepared for a mopping-up operation against the patriotic armed forces of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government. He said Vietnam still refuses to change its aggressive policy despite its Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's failure to sow discord between Australia and the ASEAN countries during his recent tour of Indonesia and Australia. The fifth, the fourth and the 309th divisions of the Vietnamese aggressor forces in Kampuchea are prepared for such an attack, he said. But the patriotic armed forces are growing in strength daily and operating in 10 of the 18 provinces of Kampuchea, he added. [Text] [OW251230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 25 Mar 84]

SIHANOUK HAILS CGDK 'RECENT VICTORIES'--Bangkok, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea (DK), highly appraised the recent victories accorded by the patriotic armed forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK]. In a letter dated 18 March to DK Vice-President Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk said these victories have proved to the whole world that the patriotic armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea are becoming stronger daily and that the Vietnamese aggressors and colonialists are no longer "invincible." The letter predicted that the Vietnamese aggressors are bound to meet more and more catastrophic defeats in future in the battlefields in Kampuchea. Vietnam's expected defeat will force its troops to get out of Kampuchean soil, the letter pointed out. [Text] [OW231105 Beijing XINHUA in English 0946 GMT 23 Mar 84]

CONSEQUENCES OF SRV IN KAMPUCHEA--Bangkok, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--The Thai radio "Voice of Free Asia" pointed out in an editorial on 22 March that starvation in Kampuchea is caused by Vietnamese aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea. The editorial entitled "Starvation in Kampuchea: A Result of Vietnamese Occupation," said that as reported by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), there will be a crop failure in Kampuchea between July and October this year. Grain shortage there is mainly caused by the want of manpower in the countryside because able bodied Kampuchians have been pressganged into the Vietnamese Army, it said. Another reason is that the Vietnamese have shipped back home the grain and other resources

they have forcibly taken from the Kampuchean people, it pointed out. The editorial said that the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea would in no way contribute to the liberation of the Kampuchean people, as alleged by Vietnam, but would put shackles on them. [Text] [OW241013 Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 24 Mar 84]

SRV TROOPS IN KAMPUCHEA ATTACKED--Beijing, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas on 12 March launched a surprise attack on the Vietnamese troops based at the district town of Chhep in Preah Vihear Province, North Kampuchea, reported Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. The two-pronged attack took place at midnight. After 15 minutes of fighting, the Kampuchean national forces killed eight Vietnamese and wounded 11 others. An ammunition depot and a number of weapons were also destroyed. During the period from 9 to 16 March, eight Vietnamese troops were killed and 15 others wounded on highways in Chhep District by mines laid by the Kampucheans. The radio also reported that 14 Vietnamese planes made three bombing raids on a village 30 kilometers east of Mondolkiri Koh Nhek District on 16 March. Earlier, the radio reported that more than 300 soldiers of the Phnom Penh regime have deserted to avoid being sent to fight their compatriots. [Text] [OW240338 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 24 Mar 84]

'FIERCE' SRV-SIHANOUK TROOPS CLASH--Bangkok, 27 Mar (XINHUA)--Fierce fighting broke out this morning between Vietnamese troops and the Nationalist Sihanouk-loyal Army in areas opposite Khun Han District, Sisaket Province of Thailand. More than 10,000 Kampuchean civilians were forced to flee into Thai territory. The Vietnamese lost two of the eight tanks they used in their attempt to dislodge the resistance forces. At the height of the fighting, many mortar shells landed on Thai territory and Thai artillery fired back as a warning to the Vietnamese. A latest report says that the fighting was still raging at noon today with the Sihanouk-loyal Army receiving fresh reinforcements from the two other resistance factions. [Text] [OW271401 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 24 Mar 84]

WARNING SHOTS AT SRV TROOPS--Bangkok, 27 Mar (XINHUA)--Some Vietnamese soldiers crossed into Thailand during clashes with Kampuchean resistance forces, but retreated after the Thai border troops fired warning shots reported the Thai paper THAI RAT today. Fighting between the Vietnamese troops and the resistance fighters has been going on in northwestern Kampuchea opposite the Thai province of Sisaket since 24 March. The Vietnamese were reported to have used 105-mm guns and toxic chemicals, which forced about 15,000 Kampucheans to leave their villages and flee into Thailand. Both the Vietnamese and the resistance forces have suffered heavy casualties, reports said, but fighting is still going on inside Kampuchea. [Text] [OW271331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1046 GMT 27 Mar 84]

CSO: 4000/277

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

ZIAUL HAQ STRESSES DEFENSE ON NATIONAL DAY

OW231800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Islamabad, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--Pakistani President Ziaul Haq said here today that Pakistan wants to have friendly relations with every country, but that it gives precedence to the country's independence and integrity over everything else.

Before reviewing a parade held to mark National Day, the president said that his government is trying to meet the needs of the armed forces and equip them to face any challenge they may face. He pointed out that the defense of a country today could not be ensured by the armed forces alone, but only through the concerted efforts of the entire nation.

Pakistan's National Day marks its proclamation as an Islamic republic on 23 March 1956. A joint services parade, with regiments from the three services joined by the militia, women guards and boy scouts, was held on the grounds of the racecourse in Rawalpindi and watched by tens of thousands of people. Colorful floats among the marching columns depicted Pakistan's progress in national defense, industry and agriculture. Present on the occasion were General Rahimuddin Khan, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff committee, and other high-ranking officers.

Meetings, seminars, speech contests, cultural shows and sports meets were also held today in various parts of the country to mark the holiday.

CSO: 4000/278

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

ZIAUL HAQ ON SOVIET TROOPS, END TO IRAN-IRAQ WAR

OW261755 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Kuwait, 26 Mar (XINHUA)--Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq yesterday urged the Soviet Union to pull out of Afghanistan and called for a quick end to the Iran-Iraq war.

During an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-SIYASAH, the president said that his country condemns the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and that the Soviets must withdraw as soon as possible from that country.

He said Pakistan supports the Afghan people's struggle against the Soviet occupation and is willing to receive four million Afghan refugees.

He reiterated his four-point proposal for solving the Afghan issue, which demands Soviet troop withdrawal, dignified return of Afghan refugees to their homeland, the Afghan people's rights to choose a government according to their own will and the restoration of Afghanistan's status as a nonaligned and Islamic country.

The president appealed to both Iranian and Iraqi leaders for an early end to the lengthy war between the two countries.

The Kuwaiti newspaper quoted him as saying that the Iran-Iraq war has not only forced numerous Muslim brothers to die, but it has also drained the two countries of their wealth and strength.

He expressed wishes that the new round of mediations by Algeria would yield some results.

He said he was worried about the United States moving its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and that Pakistan will, with other Islamic countries, oppose the U.S. move.

CSO: 4000/278

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SOVIET TROOPS SAID READY TO ATTACK AFGHAN BASES

OW261532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1450 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Islamabad, 26 Mar (XINHUA)--The Soviet occupation forces in Afghanistan are moving towards the strategically important Panjshir Valley apparently in an attempt to launch a major offensive against the militant Mujahidin there, according to an AAP report reaching here today.

The Soviets, the report said, had recently deployed more armored and mechanized troops at four places in Parwan and Kapisa provinces adjacent to the valley. There troops were mostly from the Bagram air base to the small town Owgul Bahar at the mouth of the valley.

The Soviet military move was made immediately after the failure of a dialogue between the Soviets and the Mujahidin stationed in the valley who insisted that the Soviet-Karmal troops should vacate some areas in Parwan and Kapisa provinces from where the Soviet forces could easily attack the valley.

Panjshir Valley, some 80 kilometers northeast of Kabul, is one of the main strategic bases of the Mujahidin. From the valley, the Mujahidin can attack the vital Soviet transport line running from the Soviet border to Kabul.

Earlier, Soviet troops reportedly entered Alishang Valley of Laghman Province, southeast of Panjshir Valley on 14 March, but were intercepted and stopped by the Mujahidin. Both sides had since been fighting heavily. It was reported that at least 20 Russian-Karmal soldiers were killed on the first day of the fighting. Meanwhile, one enemy helicopter trying to reach Jalalabad in Nangahar Province was shot down by the guerrillas.

CSO: 4000/278

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

LEBANESE FACTIONS TO NEUTRALIZE FRENCH AREA

OW270939 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Beirut, 26 Mar (XINHUA)--Lebanese factions agreed today to neutralize the area deserted by the French troops who are withdrawing from their positions in West Beirut, the National Radio reported. At a meeting in the French headquarters, the Lebanese four-party committee, which monitors the ceasefire, decided to let the French-held area be neutral, keep open the crossing point between West and East Beirut, allow the internal security force to take over the French positions and not to take advantage of the opportunity to boost their own strength and make trouble.

Reports said the French Commander General Michel Datin attended the meeting. The French troops, as a contingent of the multinational peace force, began pulling out yesterday and will complete the withdrawal of their 1,250 troops by the end of this month.

French Ambassador to Lebanon Fernand Wibaux also met the members of the four-party committee and indicated his country may send observers to help monitor the ceasefire in Lebanon.

The French troops have taken very tight security measures following warnings from the Organization of Islamic Mujahedin (the holy war) that they would be attacked. Nobody is allowed to approach the French positions. Eighty-six French men have been killed and more than 100 others wounded since they arrived in Beirut in 1982.

Today's meeting of the four-party committee was the second. The first was on 15 March when the Moslem and Christian leaders failed to reach agreement over where the meeting should be held.

Meanwhile, under an agreement reached in Damascus among the Muslim leaders yesterday, the sixth brigade of the Lebanese Army, which kept neutral in the fighting between Druse and government troops, has begun sharing responsibility for the security of West Beirut with the security force.

The agreement requires all Muslim soldiers--Druse, Shi-ite and Sunni militias--off the streets in West Beirut, after heavy fighting between Druse and Sunni forces last week.

CSO: 4000/278

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD AFFIRMS DESIRE FOR PEACE

OW271101 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Damascus, 26 Mar (XINHUA)--Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has reaffirmed that his country would work for a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East.

In an interview with the American TIME magazine, which the state-run radio here broadcast today, Al-Asad said that both the United States and the Soviet Union should play an important role in the Middle East. He asked Washington to adopt a policy of neutrality and responsibility in this region.

But he lashed out at the U.S. policy toward Israel, saying that the unlimited U.S. support for Israel has whetted its ambitions for aggression and expansion. He pointed out: "What the United States is following in the Middle East is not a policy of its own but the policy of Israel."

The president pledged continued efforts for Lebanon's national reconciliation, adding that Syria would firmly support the formation of a national coalition in Lebanon. If this coalition requests the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon, "we will not hesitate to meet this request," he stated.

He rejected the linking of Israeli pullout from Lebanon with the Syrian withdrawal, and demanded that Israel pull back its forces unconditionally from that country.

On the Syrian-PLO relations, the president made it clear that Syria has recognized and still recognizes the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that this stand is not applicable to any individuals.

CSO: 4000/278

## NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

### BRIEFS

AFGHAN REFUGEE OFFICE IN MALAYSIA--Islamabad, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--The visiting prime minister of Malaysia, Mahathir Mohammad disclosed today that his country has allowed Afghan refugees to open an office in Malaysia. Addressing Afghan refugees at the Ghazi Tentage Village in North West Frontier Province, the Malaysian prime minister said the Afghans were fighting for a just cause and the people and government of Malaysia supported their struggle. He said that the Malaysian people were watching the Mojahedin's struggle ever since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. "They know the sufferings you are undergoing in your efforts to liberate your country," he told the refugees. "Afghans are very brave people and they will continue to fight against the foreign forces in their country," he said. "We will always be with you and will help you by all means, no matter how long your struggle will be," Mahathir assured the refugees. Earlier, the Malaysian prime minister presented to President Ziaul Haq a cheque for \$10,000 as a contribution to the relief fund for Afghan refugees. [Text] [OW240418 Beijing XINHUA in English 0030 GMT 24 Mar 84]

HUSAYN CRITICIZES U.S. MIDEAST POLICY--Amman, 27 Mar (XINHUA)--The strong Israeli pressure on Washington has rendered the U.S. incapable of contributing to efforts aimed at achieving a just and comprehensive peaceful settlement of the Middle East issue, the JORDAN TIMES today quoted King Husayn as saying. The king said his recent criticism of the U.S. Middle East policy was due to the deteriorating situation in the region and after it has been proved that the U.S. was no longer capable of assuming the role of a mediator in the Arab-Israeli conflict. The situation in the region warrants a presentation of the right facts to the U.S. people, Husayn told a British television reporter who is accompanying Queen Elizabeth's current visit to Jordan. "Jordan has been and is still facing all the challenges firmly and with confidence," he said. He expressed his firm belief that the people of the Middle East are capable of overcoming all challenges and hardships and will continue to support Jordan in ensuring a better future for the coming generations. Husayn called on Britain to work in cooperation with the European community to attain a comprehensive Middle East solution. [Text] [OW271255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 27 Mar 84]



SOVIETS USE CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN DRA--Islamabad, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--Soviet troops in Afghanistan used chemical gas early March near Baghlan City and in neighboring Pule Khumri District of Baghlan Province, rendering some 1,000 local people suffering from severe skin diseases and eye-sore, according to an Agency Afghan Press (AAP) report today. This was the second time the Soviets resorted to chemical gas in 5 weeks. The Soviets used chemical gas on 6 February in an attempt to break a siege by the Mojahedin on the Kabul-Jalalabad highway. Soviet planes on 8 March dropped chemical bombs to the south of Baghlan City, the provincial capital, with a large area affected. The Soviet Air Force used chemical gas to attack two villages in the western part of Pule Khumri District the following day. The heavy drum-type bombs dropped by Soviet planes oozed out the gas spreading all over the areas very soon. Most of the local population were affected. [Text] [OW251446 Beijing XINHUA in English 1433 GMT 25 Mar 84]

USSR AIRLIFTS REINFORCEMENTS TO AFGHANISTAN--Islamabad, 26 Mar (XINHUA)--A major aerial reinforcement of Soviet troops is going on now in Afghanistan. According to a press release of the Afghan Information and Documentation Center (AIDC) reaching here today, the troops are being airlifted from the Soviet Union to various airports in Afghanistan including Kabul, Bagram, Jalalabad, Qandahar, Qonduz and Shindand. All night long aircraft were arriving with troops at Kabul Airport on 15 March. The operation was said to have continued from 6 pm to 5 am with aircraft touching down every 15 minutes. Tanks and other military hardware is still being airlifted in. The press release said that the operation at Kabul Airport is similar to that of 24 December 1978 when Russian troops and tanks launched the invasion of Afghanistan. [Text] [OW270250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0159 GMT 27 Mar 84]

CSO: 4000/278

## EASTERN EUROPE

### LIAOWANG EXAMINES PRESENT SITUATION IN POLAND

HK141210 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 8, 20 Feb 84 pp 29-30

[Article by Zhu Chengjun [4555 2110 6511]: "Poland: Seeking Stability While Taking a Turn for the Better"]

[Text] On 22 July, when an announcement was made to end the wartime state [zhan shi zhuang tai 2069 2514 3692 1966] in Poland, the Polish National Assembly explained that this was because "major progress has been made in normalizing our economic, social, and political life," but there were "still some difficulties that have not been thoroughly overcome." The development over more than 6 months since then has proved that the economic situation in Poland has further improved and a further turn for the better has been realized in its political and social conditions. However, the stability of the whole situation in that country is still fragile. Prospects for development of the situation in Poland continue to attract the attention of the world.

Over the recent period, Poland's industrial production has continued to rebound slowly. Last year, a relatively good harvest of grain and other products was produced. The market supply has gradually been improved. The situation in foreign trade and international payment has also improved.

Around the time martial law was lifted, the Polish authorities continued to pursue the establishment of new trade unions. It has made some progress in this field. Now, new trade union organizations have already been set up to replace the trade union "Solidarity" and other trade union organizations in more than 90 percent of the enterprises in the country. There have already been nearly 70 newly established professional trade unions of a national scale, which have a total of more than 4 million members. The autonomous organizations of staff and workers in the enterprises have also resumed their activities one by one. The authorities have drawn on the lessons from the strike movement in August 1980 and are now paying great attention to consulting trade unions on major social and economic issues, listening to their opinions, inviting trade union representatives to take part in making policy decisions on social and economic issues, and strengthening their relations with trade unions.

At the same time, the authorities have also adopted a series of measures to continue to deal blows on and isolate the underground organizations of the trade union "Solidarity" and weaken its impact so that the strength of this once well-known organization is greatly reduced and the number of its firm supporters is increasingly small. At present, the underground organizations of the trade union "Solidarity" continue to carry out activities but their influence in arousing people to action is much less than before. For example, on 31 August 1982, in order to mark the second anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk Agreement, the underground organizations of the trade union "Solidarity" launched a demonstration in more than 60 cities around the country in which more than 100,000 people participated, a demonstration of the largest scale since the beginning of the state of war. On the same day in 1983, though the wartime state had already ended, the underground organizations of the trade union "Solidarity" were only able to launch a demonstration in some seven or eight cities, including Warsaw, Gdansk, Poznan, and Krakow, and this demonstration was much smaller in scale and much less fierce than a year ago. After the announcement of the end of the wartime state, the Polish National Assembly promulgated an amnesty decree and then in the following 5 months more than 1,100 underground activists of various kinds voluntarily surrendered to the government. The most conspicuous among them were wa ha-er-de-ke [3907 0761 1422 1795 0344], leading member of the underground leading organization "interim national coordinating commission of the trade union Solidarity," and wa nuo-wa-ke [3907 6179 3907 0344], previously chairman of the Central Inspection Commission of the trade union "Solidarity." This was of a significance that cannot be underestimated in further integrating various underground organizations that are still carrying out their activities.

Within the Polish United Workers Party, its local basic organizations have recently carried out their first activities of summing up experiences and election since the announcement of the suspension of the martial law. As a result, more than one-third of the responsible positions in local and factory party organizations were changed. These activities strengthened the party's unity and increased its vitality.

However, there are diverse causes giving rise to the crisis in Poland, including both economic and political and both domestic and external causes. Many contradictions were involved and the problems were very complicated. The announcement of the end of the wartime state does not mean that all problems have been solved.

The most prominent problem is that there are still very great economic difficulties. In 1983, the industrial production in Poland was roughly restored to a level 80 percent of 1979 figures. Though there was a bumper agricultural harvest, it cannot supply enough grain and fodder to meet domestic demand and has to import more than 3 million metric tons of grain this year. It was heavily in debt. Its borrowing from the West totals more than \$25 billion, which will seriously hinder the recovery of its domestic production and its balance of international payments and receipts. Recently, there was a new development in the situation in Poland, namely

the political struggle is being more frequently carried out in the economic sphere. The Western countries, headed by the United States, has continued to impose an economic sanction on Poland, while at home the "underground resistance organization" instigates staff and workers to work slow downs and to adopt an indifferent attitude toward the malpractice in society of wasting public wealth and poor management. All these have hindered the implementation of the government's plan for an economic recovery. The authorities have decided to once more increase food retail prices this year, and the underground organizations of the trade union "Solidarity" are vigorously attempting to exploit this opportunity to arouse the indignation of the masses of people and make them boycott implementation of the government's economic policies. In Poland, it is now seen as impossible to normalize the social and political situation if its economic crisis is not overcome.

Although the trade union "Solidarity" has been dissolved, it continues to have a certain impact on the community and there are still quite a few supporters to Lech Walesa, leader of the former trade union "Solidarity." The underground organizations of the trade union "Solidarity" will continue to exploit every opportunity to oppose the authorities by means of strikes, demonstration, and distribution of leaflets.

Though new trade unions have already been established in most of the enterprises, their members constitute only one-third of the total number of the staff and workers in Poland and many people still hesitate to join these trade unions. Many people in the intellectual circles still adopt an estranged doubtful attitude toward the authorities. The communities have not yet entirely recovered their confidence in the authorities.

After the trade union "Solidarity" was suppressed, there remained only two political forces in Poland, the authorities and the church. At present, the relations between the two are normal but this does not mean that they do not differ in their opinions. They both advocate domestic stability, but they differ in their views on certain major issues. The church has raised an objection to the clauses in the "special decrees" on the restriction of meetings, strikes and demonstration. In the second month following the announcement of the suspension of martial law, the Polish Council of Bishops put forth proposals for releasing political prisoners, allowing various trade unions to exist and "liberalizing" higher education. Archbishop Glemp has time and again appealed to the government to observe the Gdansk Agreement signed in August 1980 and asked the authorities to "resume their dialogues with the community," which in fact means dialogue with the former trade union "Solidarity." At present the government only recognizes the church as "an important partner in dialogue," and clearly expressed its view that it is impossible for a "reconciliation or consultation" with the former trade union "Solidarity." It also has warned the Catholic Church not to carry out activities that have nothing to do with religion and denounced some religious staff for "abusing their power to give sermons and power of office" and carrying out illegal political activities. On 5 January this year Polish leader Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski

held his second talk with Glemp since last June and discussed with him the relations between the government and Church. It is said that they failed to agree on certain sensitive problems such as the releasing of political prisoners.

What is worth our mentioning is that since martial law was imposed in Poland, the United States has declared an economic sanction against Poland. Six months have passed since the suspension of martial law, but the United States has not relaxed its sanction, except for two measures it announced, that within this year it will allow Polish airline to fly into its territory and Polish boats to fish in its territorial waters. It has also declared that there are still "very serious problems" in Poland, that the "free trade unions have not been recovered," and that "there is still strict censorship." This shows that the United States will not rashly remove the pressure that it has put on Poland. It will continue to maintain this pressure and thus make the Polish authorities think twice when dealing with their "political dissidents" at home.

In short, people have undergone a tremendous social turbulence, and they long for a stable situation and the turbulence has gradually subsided. This is also the trend of the times. The suspension of the wartime state undoubtedly facilitates the development of this trend. However, because some of the basic contradictions that caused the crisis have not yet been radically solved and because "fierce political struggle is still being carried out" at home, it is still necessary to continue to make efforts to overcome various difficulties and obstacles in order to achieve the normalization of the Polish domestic situation.

CSO: 4005/483

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NPC'S ZENG TAO ON VISIT TO MEXICO, COLOMBIA

HK280501 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 4, 16 Feb 84 pp 10-13

[Article by reporters Zhang Shouping [1728 1343 1627] and Zhu Chengli [92621 2052 4539]: "Comrade Zeng Tao on His Visit to Latin America"]

[Text] An NPC delegation headed by Vice Chairman Peng Chong, with Zeng Tao, member of the Standing Committee of the NPC and vice chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the NPC, as deputy head, paid a visit to Mexico and Colombia from 29 November to 15 December. In order to widen our outlook and increase our understanding of Latin American countries, we held a special interview with Comrade Zeng Tao. Comrade Zeng Tao warmly greeted us in the midst of pressing affairs.

After Conversing on His Tour, Comrade Zeng Tao Told Us That He Was Accorded a Warm and Friendly Reception

"Both Mexico and Colombia attached great importance to the visit of the NPC delegation. Mexico specially formed a parliamentary group headed by the president of the senate to give a reception and hold talks. The presidents of the two countries, the presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of Mexico, the presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives of Colombia, and ministers of the government departments concerned of the two countries met respectively with the members of our delegation. During the visit, we went sightseeing to famous cultural cities, scenic spots, agricultural, animal husbandry, and fishery bases, an oil base, and other industrial and mining enterprises. We were accorded lavish hospitality and were warmly greeted wherever we went. The government of Bogota, capital of Colombia, and the Parliament of Cartagena, respectively conferred the titles of 'Distinguished Guest' and 'Honorary Member of the City Parliament' on all members of the delegation. During the visit, the delegation exchanged views with the leaders of the parliament and head of government of the two countries concerning matters of mutual interest, met with people from all walks of life, increased understanding, established close ties, and attained the expected results of the visit."

We asked Comrade Zeng Tao: On what basis are the friendship contacts between China and Mexico and Colombia established? He said:

"The Friendship Contacts Are Established on a Solid and Profound Basis"

"Like China, Mexico, Colombia, and other Latin American countries are all developing countries and they commonly confront the tasks of opposing hegemonism, safeguarding world peace, developing national economy, and building their own countries. We share many views in common and have always supported each other.

"As is known to all, Mexico and a number of other Latin American countries have actively supported us in restoring China's legitimate seat in the United Nations and in other international activities. Both Mexico and Colombia are member states of the Contadora group. The efforts made by this group for the peaceful settlement of the problem in Central America have had positive significance. We have supported their stand maintained on the Central American issue. China also supported the signing of the 'treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America' initiated by Mexico and other countries. The Chinese Government signed the No 2 additional protocol to the treaty on 21 August 1973.

"We also have supported each other in the common struggles to establish a new international economic order. China actively has supported the just struggles and demands of the Latin American countries in the international economic fields. At the conference held in Cancun, Mexico in October 1981, Premier Zhao Ziyang comprehensively elaborated China's position on the issue of establishing a new international economic order and put forward the five principles for promoting and developing international cooperation, which evoked strong repercussions from among the Latin American countries.

"Mexico was the first among the Latin American countries to establish diplomatic relations with China. The two countries have had many contacts in various fields. The mutual visits between the president of Mexico and Premier Zhao have further developed the contacts between the two countries. Colombia had contacts with China prior to the establishment of diplomatic relations. In the 4 years after the establishment of diplomatic relations with China, the delegations of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives of Colombia visited China on five occasions. The NPC delegation also paid return visits twice to Colombia. Both sides have extremely valued the friendship established in this respect.

"All the above proves that the development of friendly relations between China and Mexico and Colombia has a solid and profound basis."

#### Old and New Friends

We asked: You met a lot of old friends during the trip, did you not?  
Comrade Zeng Tao replied with excitement: "Yes, we met a lot of old friends



who had visited China and also made many new friends. When the old friends met each other again, they were extremely happy. All the old friends warmly greeted us.

"Former Mexican President Echeverria visited China twice and made major contributions to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. He cordially met and held friendly talks with all the members of the delegation. Former Mexican Ambassador to China (Man Sa Ni Ya [2581 5646 1441 0068]), who is now a senator, actively participated in the work of receiving our delegation. He gave us a lot of help in both holding talks and sightseeing.

"Former Vice President of the Colombian Senate (Xi La Er Duo, Ma Li Ao [1585 2139 1422 1122 7456 6849 1159]), who is a surgical specialist, visited China last July. He made satisfactory arrangement and accompanied our delegation in visiting the famous city Medellin. When one of the members of the delegation fell and hurt himself during the trip to Medellin, he personally took charge of the consultation and treatment. On the second day, his wife rushed to the airport in spite of the rain to send this comrade to Bogota. This couple also paid a visit to our delegation head, Peng Chong, together with their children. Their children said that they will bear in mind their father's teaching and make strenuous efforts to carry forward Sino-Colombian friendship for generations. We were deeply moved by their friendly sentiments. (Wulan Julio), director of (Liaonisa) lingerie factory in Medellin, had visited China before. When we paid a visit to the factory, he held a special welcoming ceremony and said that he would like to cooperate with the Chinese comrades.

"The other old friends we met from all walks of life were also very warm and friendly toward us. We deeply realized that the friendly feelings of those friends, who visited China before and who had a clear understanding of China, were profound and sincere.

"During the visit, we also made many new friends. Through contacts, these new friends were also warm and friendly just like the old friends. In the talks held with a number of members of the Mexican and Colombian Parliaments, who had never been to China, we realized that they deeply regretted not having the chance yet to visit China. Almost everyone hoped that his name would be on the list of the parliamentary delegation to visit China in 1984 or later. We wished that they could visit China at an early date and also told them that many Chinese comrades also longed to visit their countries and study there.

"There is one thing worth mentioning. While in Colombia, we became acquainted with two senators who had visited Taiwan. One of them had studied the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. At first, they were overcautious and rather reserved. We enthusiastically introduced the policies of our government toward Taiwan concerning the great cause of reunifying the motherland and also expressed our attitude and appraisal on the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. They said: We did not understand this in the past; your



explanation is very important. We also invited them to visit China. They gladly accepted our invitation and warmly embraced us on departure. This shows the necessity of making friends and increasing mutual understanding.

"While meeting with people from all walks of life of the two countries, we found that it was the first chance for many of them to talk with the Chinese people. They told us about their strong feelings toward China and their wish to visit the country. We wished that their expectations would come true at an early date. The new friends made on this occasion would become old friends at our next meeting."

During the mid-1970's, the Latin American countries had sufficient confidence and their economy developed relatively fast. The situation at present has changed. Due to the influence of economic difficulties in the world and the Western monopoly group shifting the crisis onto others, the Latin American countries are facing serious difficulties in their economy. The inflation rate in 1983 was higher than any of the previous years. Although the growth of external debt dropped to some extent as compared with 1982, there was still an increase of \$10 billion and the total amount of debt reached \$31 billion. Of this, Brazil and Mexico covered 50 percent of the debt. We asked Comrade Zeng Tao to express his views on such state of affairs. He pondered over the problem for a while and said: "As I have not made enough studies on the world economy and our visit was a short one, it is very difficult to comment on the economic situation of a country. Generally speaking, I think:

"'It Is Necessary To Make a Correct Analysis of the Economic Difficulties of the Latin American Countries'

"First of all, with regard to the developing countries, they have to confront the new situation and problems on how to appropriately develop and manage their own economy, how to correctly utilize their natural resources, how to use foreign investment in carrying out construction, and so on. Under such circumstances, the problems and mistakes which have occurred in economic construction are not surprising. On the contrary, it would be strange if there were no problems and mistakes at all. Take Mexico for example. It discovered rich deposits of oil in the mid-1970's when the world's oil price was rather high. By relying on external debt, Mexico exploited oil on a large scale and at the same time carried out construction in other fields. In fact, this is not a bad thing. However, the price of oil has dropped in the past few years. The money borrowed when the price was high had to be repayed together with the interest at the time when the price was low. This is bound to lead to serious economic difficulties. Secondly, the developed countries adopting protectionism measures, forcing down the price of imported goods, raising interest rates for loans, curtailing their investment in other countries, and so on are all direct causes for the economic difficulties in Mexico, Colombia, and other countries. Certainly, there is also a third reason, that is, the measures adopted by these countries are inappropriate, expenditure and waste are appalling, and so on.

"Although the Latin American countries have economic difficulties, I believe there are ways to surmount these difficulties. As a matter of fact, the Latin American countries have adopted a series of positive measures to solve the economic problems they are facing. In order to overcome the economic difficulties in Mexico, President De La Madrid, since he assumed office in December 1982, has defined 1983 to 1985 to be a "period of readjustment," strictly enforced a tightening economic policy, resolutely cut down government expenditures, increased exports, developed diversified economy, and vigorously vitalized tourism. A fine tentative plan for agriculture was devised. The work style of the leading organs was consolidated and activities of attacking corruption were carried out throughout the country. These measures have brought about initial results in Mexico. The economic situation was relaxed to some extent in 1983 and the favorable balance of trade reached \$11 billion, an increase of \$5 billion over the previous year. Financial deficits dropped from 17.9 percent of total output value in 1982 to 8.5 percent and the situation of inflation was also eased to some extent. The difficulties in Colombia, although not so grave as Mexico, were serious. The Colombian Government also adopted positive measures in developing natural resources, agriculture, tourism, and so on, and achieved remarkable results.

"So far as I know, the Latin American countries are holding talks with the developed countries, mainly the United States, concerning the problem of external debt and irrational international economic relations. The task of the talks is arduous, but the demands of all Latin American countries are reasonable and their joint struggles will certainly bring about positive achievements. I believe that people who have a revolutionary tradition and determination in building their own countries are full of promise! Although the road may be tortuous and the duration may be a bit longer, they will certainly be able to overcome their difficulties."

There Are Bright Prospects For China To Develop Its Relations With the Latin American Countries

"Can you tell us something about the prospects of China's relation with the Latin American countries?"

Comrade Zeng Tao pointed out in excitement: "There are bright prospects for the development of our relations. This is because enhancing China's contacts with the Latin American countries and developing friendly cooperation is the common desire of both sides. During our visit, both sides expressed this desire on many occasions. Mexican President De La Madrid held that Mexico can develop cooperation with China in both bilateral relations and international affairs. Colombian President Betancur also said that China was a large nation among the Third World countries and that Colombia and China held identical views on a number of major international issues. Therefore, Colombia always has attached great importance to the development of relations with China and is willing to expand its contacts with China in economy, politics, culture, and other fields. He held that although there were differences in social systems and philosophical thoughts between the two countries, it would be entirely

possible for both sides to coexist and develop cooperation. The presidents, vice presidents, and members of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives of Mexico and Colombia all have expressed that they will make efforts to promote relations of friendly cooperation with China.

"Further developing China's economic and trade relations with the Latin American countries is advantageous to mutually studying from each other, complementing and supporting each other, and developing together. During the trip, we visited some economic projects and found that we could use the advanced technologies of industry, agriculture, animal husbandry, and other fields in Mexico and Colombia for our reference. For example, Mexico has had a lot of success in the exploitation of oil, food processing, and planning for agricultural development. Colombia also has had successes in beer brewing, spinning and weaving, production of under garments, and so on. We also discovered that the Latin American countries were interested in China's cultivation of rice, small and medium size hydropower stations, utilization of methane, acupuncture, handicrafts, and so on. Many personages in the political circles of Mexico and Colombia have highly appraised the healthy development of the new economic situation which underwent readjustment in recent years. The president of the Mexican Senate said that Mexico should follow the example of China and start a long march for social progress.

"Although remarkable achievements have been attained in cultural exchanges, viewed from the demands of the situation, there is a lot of work for both sides to do. We deeply felt that our mutual understanding was not enough. We should strengthen cultural exchanges so that both sides can profoundly understand each other in various fields. This is also necessary for enhancing friendship and strengthening friendly cooperation.

"During the early 1980's, there were new developments in the friendly relations between China and the Latin American countries. At present, 15 Latin American countries have established diplomatic relations with China and more than 30 countries and regions have trade contacts with China. The NPC and its chairman, Peng Zhen, have attached great importance to the strengthening of relations between the NPC and the parliaments of other countries. The exchange visits and other forms of contact between the NPC delegation and parliaments of various countries, including the parliamentary delegations of the Latin American countries, will inevitably increase in the near future. The contacts in political, economic, trade, cultural, and other fields also will increase. This is because strengthening friendly and cooperative relations with the Third World countries is the principal component part of China's external policies. I believe there will be greater developments in our friendly and cooperative relations with the Latin American countries in the days to come."

CSO: 4005/491

## EAST REGION

### ZHEJIANG ADMITS 130,000 INTO PARTY SINCE THIRD PLENUM

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Nov 83 p 1

[Article: "In Our Province 130,000 Outstanding Elements Enter Party"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Congress 130,000 outstanding workers, peasants, and intellectuals on the various battlefronts of our province have entered the CPC, so that the ranks of the party have grown stronger, and the party organization has increased in vitality, and is rich in combat strength.

In the course of bringing order out of chaos and realizing great, historic changes, and through a series of struggles and bouts of hard work, our party's practices and organization have undergone an initial rectification, and the party's situation has clearly improved. The broad masses of our province, and particularly intellectuals, are encouraged by this, and so trust and warmly love the party more. They have plucked up their spirits, and determined to take their knowledge and literary talent and offer them to the great enterprise of socialism, and in large numbers are submitting applications, requesting to enter the CPC. The various levels of party organizations, in strict accordance with the stipulations of the party constitution, actively and yet cautiously absorbed many outstanding elements into the party, with a particular effort made to recruit party members among intellectuals. Through training and education, over the last more than 4 years over 10,000 outstanding professional and technical personnel of all kinds, and students of institutions of higher learning, have been absorbed into the party. Among them, there are some old positive elements who have been asking to join the party for years, firmly believe in communism politically and, moreover, who have made a professional and technical contribution. Some of them are young intellectuals who have grown up in the new society and been tested by the 10 years of internal turmoil, and resolutely support the Third Plenum's line. Along with these, they also recruited a number of outstanding young workers and peasants fighting on the forefront of production. Within 4 years already more than 31,000 outstanding workers and over 53,000 outstanding peasants and fishermen have joined the CPC.

These new comrades, resolutely maintaining the four basic principles, determinedly implementing the party's policies and decisions, studying their professions assiduously, keenly forging ahead, uniting their wills and working

hard, produced a very good influence upon the masses. Ren Shaozeng [0117 4801 2582], associate professor at the Foreign Languages Department of Hangzhou University, warmly loved the party's educational enterprise, studied and advanced diligently, was accomplished both in teaching and in research, had applied to join the party back in the 1950's; and after being accepted into the party this time became even more enthusiastic about his work, did his utmost to do a good job of teaching, and enthusiastically helped the young teachers improve their foreign language teaching capability, earning the esteem of fellow teachers and students. Chu Huixiang [5969 8396 4382], a female engineer at the Jiaxing Silk Textile Plant, after joining the party in 1980 devoted herself to designing new products, and within last year designed eight new products, making a contribution to the cause of the four modernizations. The 41 workers at the Hangzhou Oxygen-Generating Machinery Plant who recently joined the party are full of vitality, go to wherever problems appear, and vie with each other for the hardest and dirtiest jobs. Sun Peizhan [1327 0160 1455], a lathe operator in the No. 4 machining workshop and new party member, labors selflessly, is constantly improving his technical capability, and last year processed precision rectangular forms, achieving high quality, and being cited as a citywide-rank quality pacesetter and an advanced producer. The newly recruited student party members of the Zhejiang College of Agriculture, in the course of a program to "study Lei Feng, create the three goods," launched "five stresses and four beauties" activities, and in their graduation and job assignments had a model and exemplary effect, bringing about a heartening change in the political atmosphere in the various classes and in their classmates' moral aspect.

The exemplary activities of the new party members have encouraged and spurred on the surrounding masses, and people applying to join the party are increasing continually. At present, over 2,000 students at Zhejiang University, Hangzhou University, and Zhejiang Medical College are participating in groups to study the party constitution, determined to make strict demands on themselves in accordance with the standards of party members, make a great effort to strive to become members of the vanguard of the working class, and struggle to the end for the enterprise of communism.

9634

CSO: 4005/324

## EAST REGION

### IDEOLOGICAL WORK GIVES GREAT PRODUCTION RESULTS

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Nov 83 p 1

[Article: "Some 5,000 Advanced Cadres and 20,000 Outstanding Party Members Have Sprung Up"]

[Text] The basic-level party organizations of the various battlefronts of our province, in accordance with the "Principles" and the requirements of the party constitution, have on a broad scale launched activities of "striving to create advanced party branches" and "striving to be outstanding party members," and have achieved outstanding results. Over the last more than 4 years, over 5,500 advanced party branches and over 20,000 outstanding party members have sprung up throughout the province.

The "double striving" activities of our province's basic-level party organizations were launched following the shift in the emphasis in party work toward economic construction, in order to bring into better play the fighting fortress effect of the basic-level party organizations and the vanguard exemplary effect of communist party members in the building of the four modernizations. In March of this year, the provincial committee convened a conference of the province's advanced party branches and outstanding party members, and the province's party members further set off an enthusiastic tide of studying how to be more advanced and striving to be outstanding party members. Of the province's more than 80,000 party branches, those that are already advanced were encouraged by this; the middling ones were improved; and more backward ones were urged on, forming an initial, vital aspect of "a thousand sails competing to set out; a hundred barges vying to glide by."

The large-scale launching of the "double striving" activities caused a new aspect to appear in our province's basic-level party organizations. Ever since the party committee of the Fu Hua Silk Factory in Hangzhou launched its "double striving" activities in the spring of 1980, they have changed their past method of not dividing party and government, trying to handle administrative tasks along with everything else; conscientiously gotten a good hold on self-construction by the party; organized the various branches to launch "four matches and four competitions" activities and, hence, enabled party branch work to get onto the right track, and raised the party organizations' combat effectiveness, guaranteeing the successful completion of every item of their work and production tasks. The party branch of Dun Tou

Production Brigade, Xiao Zhen Commune, Feng Hua County adopted many different methods in the course of launching its "double striving" activities, educating party members to constantly maintain the eight standards of CPC members, to be brave in taking on the heavy burdens in production, and bring their vanguard exemplary effect into play. As a result, the overwhelming majority of the party branch's members willingly bear the burden of their jobs, do not scheme for personal advantage, and are down-to-earth in their work, causing the entire production brigade to have a new production aspect each year, so that the collective's total income is nearly twice what it was 4 years ago, and the average allotted income of commune members has increased 75 percent.

The large number of outstanding party members coming to the force in the course of the "double striving" activities, each at their individual production or work post, have taken the lead in displaying the spirit of being willing to struggle to the end and, for the sake of implementing the party's line, programs, and policies have struggled arduously, labored selflessly, and created many heroic achievements. An outstanding party member and professor at Zhejiang University, Wang Yousheng [3076 2881], is constantly engaged night and day with teaching and scientific research and has achieved tremendous results in research into solar cells, making his contribution to the vigorous development of China. Chen Caihua [7115 1752 5363], woman party member of the Hai Si Production Brigade, Lincoln Commune, Ou Hai County, patiently educated the commune members on our national policies and, based on the differing characteristics of the broad mass of the production brigade's 468 teaching women engaged in teaching school-age children, she suited her approach to the individual people and did a good job of ideological work, completing exceptionally well the family planning work tasks that the party had given her. Outstanding party member Zhao Bocan [6392 2672 3503], a young worker at Tongxiang County Electrical Machine Factory, not only solved everybody's difficulties everywhere he could but, with regard to his work, without seeking recompense, in the 3 years from 1980 to 1982 did the equivalent of 10 year's work, continually being cited as one of the county's advanced producers.

9634

CSO: 4005/324



## EAST REGION

### PROVINCIAL LEVEL PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK PLANNED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Dec 83 p 1

[Article: "Provincial Committee Makes Concrete Plans for the Party Rectification Work of Province-level Organizations"]

[Text] On 7 December the provincial committee convened a meeting of those in charge of party committees and party groups of the various departments of province-level organizations and made concrete plans for the party rectification work of those province-level organizations.

On the basis of the spirit of the decisions of the Central Committee regarding the rectification of the party, province-level organizations are to be included among the units to be covered during the first period of party rectification, comprising province-level leading bodies and the various branches, party committees, offices and bureaus, companies and enterprise units at an equivalent level, as well as units of the various departments of the Central Committee attached to units at the provincial office and bureau level and excluding the Provincial Water Conservancy Office, at which a pilot project in party rectification has already been carried out--88 units in all. The party rectification for units subsidiary to these units comprises two different situations: where there are a small number of subsidiary organizations, they will be reorganized together with their parent organizations; where there are a large number of subsidiary units, they will be taken care of in the second period of party rectification, which will begin next winter. The party rectification of the four provincial offices based outside the province, the 10 directly province-subordinate factories and mines and Hangzhou's 13 schools of higher education will all be carried out during the second period.

The concrete measures of the party rectification, from the point of view of a given unit, can be generally divided into four small stages. The first stage consists mainly of reading documents and heightening political consciousness. The second stage is examination and comparison and the launching of criticism and self-criticism. The third stage consists of organizational case by case decision and registration of party members. The fourth stage is organizational and systems building, with consolidation and development of the party rectifications results. At the conference arrangements were made for the concrete requirements of the first and second stages and the work that we must combine and do a good job of, and for the elimination of the "three negative kinds of persons."



In order to strengthen the leadership of party rectification work, the provincial committee is setting up party rectification work leadership groups and setting up offices under them, and at present the emphasis is on party rectification of province-level organizations. At the same time, they divided the province-level organizational units into the eight [sic] divisions of party and mass organizations, propaganda, education and health offices, party congress office, political and legal, provincial committee and provincial government and external affairs offices, industry and communications, agriculture and mines, finance and trade, and science and technology and designated those who were to be in charge to direct and assist party rectification work in the subsidiary units. The various party rectification units will also, under the unified leadership of the party groups and party committees, organize two sets of bodies, one set to stress party rectification and another set to stress economic and other work, so that party rectification will not go astray with respect to the actual production and work at hand.

The provincial committee requires that every party member must participate in party rectification work with a determined, serious and conscientious attitude. The various levels of party organization must do a good job of leading the party rectification work in a spirit of strong responsibility toward the party and the people. At present, we must conscientiously study the party rectification documents stipulated by the Central Committee, further heighten our understanding of the urgency and necessity of party rectification and comprehensively understand the basic guiding principles, basic tasks, basic policies and basic methods of this party rectification. Every party member must form the determination to begin with himself and, through party rectification, succeed in being in line with the provisions stipulated in the party constitution, fully carrying out the duty of a party member and becoming a qualified party member with a high degree of revolutionary spirit. At the same time, we must fully believe that our party is completely capable of relying on its own force, overcoming its own seamy side and doing a good job of reorganizing the party's organization and practices, and hence we must boldly take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and, filled with confidence, actively participate in party rectification. In order to guarantee that our study of party rectification documents not turn into a mere show, the conference proposed using a "small and concentrated" method with rotational training of party members at different times and in different groups. On the basis of reading through the party rectification documents, we must tie in closely with ideological and work realities, assign a certain number of specialized topics for study, get involved in launching discussion, study and discuss simultaneously, rectify and reform simultaneously, raise our political awareness, strengthen our party spirit, rectify party practices, improve our work and not write superficial articles.

9634

CSO: 4005/325

## EAST REGION

### CONFERENCE DISCUSSES STRENGTHENING POLITICAL WORK IN HIGHER SCHOOLS

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 83 p 1

[Article: "Teach and Educate People and Train Qualified Talented People To Build the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] On 22 and 23 [November 1983] the propaganda branch of the provincial committee separately convened a meeting of the secretaries of party committees, heads of propaganda branches and teachers' representatives of schools of higher education in Hangzhou, at which they studied the question of how to step up the schools' ideological-political work, and eradicate and resist spiritual pollution, in order to train qualified talented people who are both red and expert for the sake of building the four modernizations. Luo Dong [5012 2639], chairman of the provincial committee's Standing Committee and head of its propaganda branch, made a speech on the present problem of how institutions of higher learning are to eradicate and resist spiritual pollution.

The comrades attending this informal conference fully affirmed the achievements of our province's institutions of higher learning over the past few months and at the same time pointed out that the educational front is comparatively seriously affected by spiritual pollution and that one cannot underestimate the danger of this. For example, some classmates are influenced by bourgeois philosophies of life, first among which is individualism; some classmates are totally unconcerned with politics and are lacking in enthusiasm to serve society; and some classmates are striving to attain a bourgeois lifestyle and are studying how to be lazy, and not trying to advance and use up the major part of their energy on eating and drinking and other pleasures. When it comes time for them to be assigned to a job, they use every means they can go in by the back door, wanting to go to some place with superior conditions. All of these are faintly connected with our ideological-political work. The comrades attending the conference pointed out that our schools are socialist schools and bear the heavy burden of training qualified talented people for socialist construction. To impart wisdom to students, to see to it that they are not spiritually polluted and to cause students to mature healthily, this is the bounden duty of the people's teachers. In particular, party member cadres on the educational front bear an even more important mission.

Comrade Luo Dong, after listening to the statements of those attending the conference, made a speech on the question of how, at present, the schools are to eradicate spiritual pollution. He said that people involved in education work

must have no qualms about bearing the glorious title of "engineers of the human soul" and must stand in the front rank of the eradication of spiritual pollution. At the same time it is also necessary for them to proceed in accordance with the party's programs and policies, distinguish the eradication of spiritual pollution from attacks on criminal activities and distinguish between an internal problem within the people and a confrontation between us and the enemy. He emphatically pointed out that eradicating spiritual pollution means solving contradictions within the people, which, in the main, means solving ideological problems; relying on the study of the relevant Central Committee documents and the study of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Chen Yun's speeches and the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping"; adopting the methods of education, guidance, persuasion and criticism and self-criticism; unifying one's thinking; improving one's understanding; clearly distinguishing between right and wrong, and solving contradictions; and not using "leftist" tactics to oppose those of the right. Still less can we engage in the former practices of having movements and "straightening people out."

Luo Dong emphasized that in order earnestly to strengthen the schools' ideological-political work and to eliminate the poison of spiritual pollution that is affecting our young students, it will be necessary for us to place a great deal of attention on building the ranks of political workers. Each and every school, based on actual needs, must appoint a definite number of well-educated and highly dedicated political work cadres of good political quality and, moreover, must adopt measures to give them standard training and unceasingly improve their ideological and theoretical level. He said that strengthening ideological-political work is a matter affecting not only the political work cadres but also the glorious responsibility of each and every teacher. Each and every teacher should serve as a model for students, and our vocational teachers must be good at letting ideological-political work permeate their own vocational teaching.

9634

CSO: 4005/325

EAST REGION

NAMELIST OF FUJIAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PRESIDIUUM ISSUED

OW212321 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Namelist of the Presidium and the Secretary General of the Second Session of the Sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress (adopted by the preparatory meeting on 11 March 1984)

The 42 Presidium members (in order of the number of strokes in family names):

Wang Zhi, Wang Hanjie; Wang Keming [3769 0344 2494]; Wang Peixiang [3769 1014 4382], Wang Oudi [3769 5665 1229] (female); Yin Feng [1438 1496] (female), Lu Shiling [4151 0013 6975], Ye Liying [0673 4539 5391] (female), Lu Juyong [0712 1446 3057], Wu Hongxiang, Ren Manjun (female), Liu Yongye, Li Zhenghan [2621 2973 3352], Yang Weijie [2799 4580 2638], Shen Maohuai [3088 5399 2849], Zhang Yiqing [1728 0308 0615] (female), Zhang Quanjin [1728 0356 6855], Zhang Qizai [1728 0366 6528], Zhang Haixian [1728 3189 0341], Zhang Yumin, Zhang Dezhen [1728 1795 6297], Chen Jinfu [7115 6855 1381], Lin Zhaoshu [2651 0340 2873], Lin Meili [2651 5019 7787] (female), Lin Haofan [2651 3185 5672], Zhou Keyong [0719 0668 8673], Xiang Nan, He Minxue, Hu Ping, Hu Hong, Hou Linzhou, Jia Jiumin, Guo Ruiren, Kang Beisheng (female), Qin Shaoyi [6009 4801 1837], You Dexin, Zeng Ming, Lei Shumei [7191 3219 2734] (female), Cai Li, Cai Liancheng, Liao Shuzhen [1675 3219 6297] (female), and Yan Hong.

Secretary General: Liu Yuefeng [0491 1471 1496].

CSO: 4005/482

EAST REGION

NAMELIST OF SHANGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PRESIDIUM

OW300239 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 25 Mar 84 p 1

[Namelist of the Presidium and the Secretary General of the Second Session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress]

[Text] The Presidium (113 persons, in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames)

Ding Shie (f), Yu Yi (f), Ma Renbin, Ma Zuoyun [7456 0155 0061], Fang Yang, Fang Jing (f), Wang Tao, Wang Wei, Wang Yurun, Wang Caixing, Wang Chengde, Wang Chengdong, Wang Cuifang [3769 6311 2455], Wang Jingkun [3769 2529 2492], Yin Chuanhe, Deng Peixin, Shi Quanghai, Lu Lijuan [4151 7787 1227 (f)], Liu Qiong, Liu Xia (f), Liu Nianzhi, Liu Jingji, Guan Jian (f), Guan Zizhan [7070 1311 1455], Xu Wensi, Xu Buluo, Zhu Zhenghua, Zhu Jianhua [2612 1696 5478], Zhu Guifang (f), Zhu Jianer, Sun Quanfu [1327 0356 4395], Sun Gengduo [1327 2571 5305], Sun Daolin, Wang Dingxeng, Wang Mingzhang, Wang Daohan, Shen Baozhi, Shen Derong, Ying Hua, Yan Haojing, Su Rong, Du Xuan, Li Jiaqi, Li Peinan, Yang Di, Yang You, Yang Zhijun, Yang Xinpei, Yang Zhenhan, Yang Fuzhen (f), Shu Jiabin, Wu Guangyu [0702 0342 1342], Wu Bochuan, Wu Runan (f), Wu Longchun [0702 7127 2504], He Yixiang, He Tianfa, Di Jingxiang, Zhang Wentao [1728 2429 7290], Zhang Yuanzhen, Zhang Renrui, Zhang Shizhu, Zhang Jiahua [1728 1367 7520], Zhang Yaozhong [1728 5069 1813], Lu Shuming, Chen Yi, Chen Liang [7115 0081], Chen Lisheng [7115 0500 3932], Cheng Guodong, Chen Caiming, Zheng Daozong [6774 6670 1350], Fan Qinshan, Ouyang Gang, Yi Shenglong, Luo Daming [5012 1129 2494], Luo Zhufeng, Zhou Ke, Zhou Bi [0719 3880], Zhou Anjuan (f), Hong Ze, Shi Ping, Zhao Zukang, Zhao Aimei (f), Hu Lijiao, Hu Zhengbang, Hu Rongrong (f), Zhong Min, Zhong Wangyang, Cao Zhixiang, Gao Xiaochong, Gao Jinfu [7559 6855 4395], Cuo Tao [6753 3447], Tang Hongyuan, Tan Jiazhen, Yuan Zhangdu [5913 1728 1653], Cui Lifeng, Gui Guofang (f), Gu Deng [7357 3597], Xu Suzhen [1776 4790 3791] (f), Huang Yuanji [7806 0337 3444], Huang Gengfu, Huang Yuejin [7806 6460 6855], Huang Qizhou, Cao Yanfang (f), Sheng Hua [4141 5478], Xie Guoliang, Han Xuezhong (f), Hui Yinlin, Jiao Ruishen, Qiu Shaoheng, Tan Fuyun [6223 5397 5366] (f), Cai Beihua and Dai Maozhai.

Secretary General: Shi Ping (concurrently).

CSO: 4005/482

## EAST REGION

### FUJIAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OW222002 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The sixth meeting of the Sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Fuzhou on 20 March. The meeting was presided over by Cai Li, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress' Standing Committee. Hou Linzhou, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, transmitted the guidelines laid down by the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee. The participants listened to a report delivered by (Zhao Zhongxin), general manager of the Fujian Investment Enterprise Corporation, on the work of the corporation since its founding 5 years ago.

(Zhao Zhongxin) said: During the past 5 years, the Fujian Investment Enterprise Corporation has scored remarkable achievements in developing international financial activities; doing construction work in the fields of energy, transportation, and capital construction; attracting direct investments; running Chinese-foreign joint ventures and other joint ventures for Chinese at home and Overseas Chinese abroad; importing new technologies and developing new products; and promoting trading.

The Standing Committee members of the provincial People's Congress were pleased to hear about the corporation's achievements and offered suggestions to help it further improve its work. They also hoped that the corporation would blaze a trail for the implementation of the special, flexible policies in the province and make fresh contributions to creating a new situation for the utilization of foreign funds and investments from Overseas Chinese.

Attending the meeting were Vice Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress Guo Ruiren, Kang Beisheng, Wang Zhi, Zeng Ming, Liu Yongye, Hou Linzhou, and Cai Liangcheng. Also present as observers were responsible persons of the liaison groups of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee in various prefectures and the leading comrades of the Standing Committees of the People's Congresses in various cities and countries.

CSO: 4005/482

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING--The second session of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee opened on the afternoon of 23 March. The session was presided over by Li Guohao, chairman of the Municipal CPPCC Committee. After he announced the opening of the session, the band played the national anthem. Seated on the rostrum were vice chairmen of the Municipal CPPCC Committee Zhang Chengzhong, Song Richang, Mei Jiasheng, Yang Shifa, Lu Yudao, Zhao Chaogou, Long Yue, Ye Shuhua, Tang Junyuan, Dong Yinchu and (Wu Wenqi). Zhang Chengzong, vice chairman of the Municipal CPPCC committee, reported on the work of the Sixth Municipal CPPCC Committee Standing Committee. The session approved the agenda, the namelist of members of the motions examination committee and the namelist of the members of the resolution drafting committee. [Excerpts]  
[OW241407 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Mar 84]

CSO: 4005/482

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

HK271347 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] This morning, at the full meeting of the seventh meeting of the sixth regional People's Congress Standing Committee, Gan Ku, vice chairman of the regional people's government, made a report on the situation in structural reform; and (Wei Liren), president of the regional higher people's court, gave an explanation of the provisional regulations on the collection of costs in civil lawsuits by people's courts at all levels in Guangxi Region.

In his report, Vice Chairman Gan Ku mainly deals with three problems:

1. The need to fully understand the necessity and urgency of structural reform, to unswervingly implement the central authorities' principle of reform, and to grasp structural reform to the end.
2. The problem of structural reform in organs at the regional level.
3. The problem of continuing to carry out structural reform.

President (Wei Liren's) explanation is divided into four parts:

1. Why must costs in civil lawsuits be collected?
2. The contents and standards of costs in cases.
3. The burden of costs in lawsuits.
4. Of the costs collected by people's courts, 20 percent will be spent on judicial work at all levels and 30 percent will be paid to localities at the same level as revenue.

Li Yindan, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over today's meeting. Zhong Feng, Lin Kewu, Shi Zhaotang, Ye Fusun, Gan Huaiyi, Qin Zhenwu, and Zhang Jingning, vice chairmen, are attending the meeting. (Zhu Wei), deputy chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate, and responsible persons of the regional labor and personnel department are attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

CSO: 4005/485



## SOUTHWEST REGION

### MEETING OF PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CLOSES

HK240802 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] The sixth meeting of the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee successfully closed today. A plenary meeting was held this afternoon. The meeting has unanimously approved the decision that the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress will be held on 25 April 1984. It has been decided that the main agenda of the session will include: listening to a work report of the provincial people's government; examining and approving the 1984 plans for provincial economy and social development, the 1984 local financial budget, the 1983 final local accounts; listening to the work report of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; listening to the work report of provincial higher people's court; and listening to the work report of provincial people's procuratorate.

The meeting has unanimously approved the namelist of a commission under the Standing Committee of the sixth provincial People's Congress, which is responsible for examining qualifications of people's deputies. Sun Yuting has been appointed chairman of the commission; Li Hecai--Han nationality--and Yan Yiquan have been appointed vice chairmen of the commission.

The meeting has also approved the appointment of (Li Mingde) as secretary general of the provincial people's government and the removal of (Yu Suo) from his post as secretary general of the provincial people's government and (Yu Suo) from his post as secretary general of the provincial people's government. (Ding Yunzhong) has been appointed chief procurator of Kunming City Procuratorate. The meeting has also approved other appointments and removals.

Vice Chairman Qi Shan presided over the meeting this afternoon. Liu Minghui, of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, and Sun Yuting, Zhang Zizhai, Li Hecai, Yan Yiquan, Li Guiying, Ma Wentong, Wang Shichao, and Wang Lianfang, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee, attended the meeting. Vice Provincial Governor Chen Liying, Vice Chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Wang Qiming, President of Provincial Higher People's

Court (Sun Zhineng), Chief Procurator of the Provincial People's Procuratorate (Deng Huaming), responsible persons of various commissions under the provincial People's Congress, responsible persons of provincial bureaus and departments, responsible persons of standing committees of various autonomous prefectural and city people's congresses, responsible persons of liaison groups of the people's congresses in various localities, and some responsible persons of the standing committees of county people's congresses attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

CSO: 4005/488

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION--The sixth meeting of the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Guiyang on 23 March. The main agenda of the meeting is: to decide on the date and agenda for the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress; to convey the spirit of the fourth meeting of the sixth NPC Standing Committee; to discuss the draft of the provincial regulations on upholding the legitimate rights of women and children, and the draft on developing fishery production; to hear a report from the provincial judicial department on the progress of launching a propaganda month on upholding the legitimate rights of women and children; and to hear a report from the provincial urban and rural construction and environmental protection department on environmental protection. Chairman Wu Shi presided at the meeting. The meeting adopted a decision on convening the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress. It decided that this session will open in Guiyang on 24 April. [Excerpt] [HK240638 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Mar 84]

CSO: 4005/488

NORTH REGION

CPPCC SESSION'S OPENING SCHEDULED FOR LATE-MAY

SK270225 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] This morning, the fifth regional CPPCC committee held its sixth Standing Committee meeting and decided to convene the second session of the fifth regional CPPCC committee in Hohhot in late May. This Standing Committee meeting also unanimously adopted the arrangements for the second session of the fifth regional CPPCC committee and decided on the agenda of this session.

The items on the agenda of this session will be:

- 1) Relaying and implementing the guidelines of the second session of the Sixth NPC and the second session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee;
- 2) hearing and examining the work report of the Standing Committee of the fifth regional CPPCC committee; 3) hearing and examining the report on the implementation of policies among the CPPCC committee members at all levels in the region; 4) attending as observers the second session of the sixth regional people's congress and heeding the work reports; 5) heeding the report on handling the motions set forth since the first session of the fifth regional CPPCC committee; 6) electing additional Standing Committee members of the fifth regional CPPCC committee; and 7) adopting the political resolutions, the report on the motions examination, and the resolution on the motions examination report.

Chen Bingyu, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were Wu Ligeng, Yang Lingde, Han Ming, Li Shuyuan, Liu Zhenyi and Baoyan Batu, vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee.

CSO: 4005/490

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBERS RESIGN--The resolution of the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on the acceptance of the resignation of (Hu Bing) and (Qi Zhiyuan) from membership of the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and from the membership of the work committees: The sixth meeting of the Sixth Shanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee decided to accept the resignation of Comrade (Hu Bing) from membership of the Sixth Shanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and from membership of the political and legal work committee due to health reasons and to accept the resignation of Comrade (Qi Zhiyuan) from the membership of the Sixth Shanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and from the membership of the education, science, culture, and public health work committee due to health reasons. [Text] [HK230615 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Mar 84]

CSO: 4005/490

## NORTHWEST REGION

### SHAANXI LEADERS SEEK VIEWS OF RETIRED VETERANS

HK260257 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Services in Mandarin 0500 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC committee held a forum yesterday to seek the views of veteran comrades who have retired to the second and third lines on the work of the provincial CPC committee and on party rectification. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui presided. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Xipu and Standing Committee member Mu Lingsheng attended.

The forum was a lively affair. Retired veteran comrades Hui Shigong, Song Youtian, (Nie Bingde), (Liu Haibin), (Li Jinzhao), (Shi Qian), and (Yu Chengshi) spoke, putting forward criticisms and views in a truth-seeking way.

Former Vice Governor Song Youtian said: I suggest the leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee seriously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's article "The Reform of the Party and State Leadership System." During party rectification, they should pay attention to eliminating bureaucratism and be emancipated from the piles of documents and endless meetings.

Hui Shigong, former member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor, said: Many party members are still worried about launching criticism and self-criticism. Unless this problem is solved, party rectification might be done only superficially.

(Li Chengshi), former chief engineer of the provincial Water Conservancy and Electric Power Bureau and now adviser to the provincial water conservancy department, said: Some of the intellectuals in the province are still uneasy, and the phenomenon of outflow still exists. The provincial CPC committee should carry out investigation and study and further grasp the implementation of policies on intellectuals.

Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui said in conclusion: Those attending the forum today are all veteran comrades who have retired to the second and third lines and old comrades of our party. We will certainly seriously study and deal with the problems they have raised.

Qiao Mingfu, leader, and (Jia Bubing) and (Li Pingquan), deputy leaders of the Shaanxi liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, also attended the forum.

CSO: 4005/487

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CPC URGES DEVELOPING DEMOCRACY IN RECTIFICATION

HK091326 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0819 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Report: "CPC Carries Forward Democracy in Party Rectification"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The CPC is carrying forward democracy in party rectification by encouraging its members to speak out freely. According to press reports here today, the CPC committee of the Beijing PLA units has announced the implementation of the principle of "four do nots" and "four permits" in party rectification. The "four do nots" means that when the party members express their views during the rectification, do not seize their queues (meaning, do not seize on their mistakes), do not set up targets (meaning, do not take them as the targets of criticism), do not wield big sticks (meaning, do not deal merciless blows on them), and do not file (meaning, do not place them on file). The "four permits" means to permit party members to withdraw, correct, explain, and reserve the views they have expressed.

At present, the first-phase rectification of some party organizations in the CPC central organs and various ministries and commissions of the State Council as well as in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government has already entered the stage of making comparison and examination and carrying out criticism and self-criticism. To put forth the principle of the "four do nots" and "four permits" will be conducive to bringing about an atmosphere of democracy.

CSO: 4005/484

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### OPENING OF HENAN ARMY-PEOPLE SOLIDARITY GATHERING

HK280204 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Excerpts] A Henan Province and Wuhan PLA Units gathering to commend progressive units and individuals in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents and in supporting the government and cherishing the people solemnly opened in Zhengzhou this morning. Responsible comrades of the Wuhan PLA Units, the air force of the Wuhan units, Hubei Military District, Henan Military District, PLA units stationed in Henan, and military schools and academies seated on the presidium included Wang Zhan, (Wang Chengming), (Jin Decheng), (Zhang Rui'ai), (Qu Guangzao), Zhan Jingwu, Yao Xia, (Yang Xinglong), (Dong Guoxun), (Li Chunqing), (He Xiaohui), (Liu Zimei), (Zhang Hui), (Fang Xiang), and (Shen Weigang). Responsible comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee, people's congress Standing Committee, people's government, and CPPCC present included Liu Jie, Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, Zhao Wenfu, Wang Huayun, and Yue Xiaoxia.

(Wang Chengming), deputy director of the political department of the Wuhan PLA Units presided. After young pioneers had presented flowers to the delegates, Henan Vice Governor Yue Xiaoxia delivered the opening speech. Cables of congratulation from the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the PLA General Political Department were read out. (Peng Yufeng), chairman of the provincial federation of women, made a congratulatory speech. Wuhan PLA Units Deputy Political Commissar Wang Zhan made a speech. He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor, also spoke.

CSO: 4005/484



## BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

### RADIO SPARK COMMENTARIES 6-26 MARCH

#### Deng-Hu-Zhao Faction Rule Condemned

OW100452 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Comrades! Young friends! We have just rung out 1983 and rung in 1984, a new year. In 1983, our party and state and our society not only failed to create a stable and united political situation but also launched endless political movements. As a result, our society is still turbulent and intranquil. In a report at the first session of the 6th NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: Some destabilizing factors still exist in our society which we must make continued efforts to eliminate. In other words, contradictions inside and outside the party and in society at large have further deepened. The building of socialist democracy and legal system enthusiastically trumpeted by people in authority represented by Deng Xiaoping has become a political hoax to the broad masses and an instrument the Deng faction uses to get rid of dissidents and suppress the people. Along with the development of power struggle within the party, Deng Xiaoping has been gradually seen in his true colors. He is rapidly taking the road of restoring the personality cult, adopting the feudal patriarchal system, advocating "what I say goes" and exercising the dictatorship of one individual.

The Deng-Hu-Zhao clique which dominates the party Central Committee has regarded the restructuring of organizations and the struggle against criminal activities in the economic sphere as 1983's important task. Deng Xiaoping once said to foreign guests: Streamlining the administrative structure and clamping down on corruption are another revolution. Facts have shown that the Deng-Hu-Zhao clique has used the streamlining of the administrative structure as a pretext to get rid of cadres who do not belong to the clique's faction. On the one hand, the clique promises that after retirement, veteran cadres can still enjoy the privileges they had when they were in office and they ask some veteran cadres to retire by using the people's money to buy veteran cadres' powers. On the other hand, the clique wants to eliminate three types of persons: those who have opposed Deng Xiaoping's line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, those who do not belong to the Deng faction and cadres who have committed economic crimes. The Deng faction members are then quickly promoted and assigned to all important posts. In this way they are taking over all leading posts. Many veteran cadres and young cadres who do not belong to the Deng faction have thus been removed from their leading posts.

On the other hand the clique is talking glibly about streamlining the administrative structure; on the other hand it has established many new organizations. A most typical case is the establishment of the People's Armed Police Corps and the Ministry of State Security. This is exactly the same as the gang of four's building of an urban armed militia to purify the class ranks in the Cultural Revolution period. The People's Armed Police Corps and the Ministry of State Security under the clique's control can manipulate and handle the cadres purged through party rectification and expand and strengthen fascist suppressive activities against the revolutionary masses.

Facts have proved that the clique's streamlining of the administrative structure is a lie and big and empty talk. The struggle against criminal activities in the economic sphere that the clique has emphasized is also little more than talk. The clique is using this as a pretext to get rid of dissidents. The people are very [word indistinct]. (Wang Wenxing), a leading cadre of the Guangzhou telecommunications bureau sentenced to imprisonment in the struggle against criminal activities in the economic sphere, regarded the sentence as unjustified. He said: If I were Deng Xiaoping, I simply would not have to take graft for a few thousand yuan. I could have things I need transported back from abroad by plane. Many cases of economic crimes committed by Zhao Ziyang's son, Ye Jianying's brother-in-law and many ranking leading cadres have not been handled as they should.

The reason why the struggle against criminal activities in the economic sphere has a fine start and poor finish, why efforts are concentrated on the elimination of three types of persons even in the rectification of the party and the work style and why cases of cadres smuggling goods, peddling smuggled goods, taking graft and taking bribes are not seriously handled is that leading cadres have universally abused their special privileges. They all have committed economic crimes. If we get to the root of many important economic criminal cases, they will eventually be found involved in these cases. This is why they [word indistinct] by every possible means. That is why the struggle against criminal activities in the economic sphere fails to deepen. The broad masses can clearly see that the streamlining of organizations and the struggle against criminal activities in the economic sphere, publicized by people in authority as last year's two great important tasks, failed to produce true results.

With regard to suppressing the masses' opposition, people in authority with Deng Xiaoping as their representative have spared no efforts to [word indistinct]. Under the pretext of fighting against crimes, they have suppressed anti-Deng cadres inside the party and the revolutionary masses who strive for the people's democracy. They have made laws but violated them at the same time. They have rabidly clamored: Arrest those who should be arrested; sentence to imprisonment or death those who should be so sentenced; reeducate those through labor who should be so reeducated; cancel the urban residence registration of those who should be so punished. They have shouted the fascist slogan: "Execute criminals whether their death sentence can be commuted or not!" Their so-called socialist legal system has been cast to the winds and has again become absolutely lawless. In a bloody atmosphere of

cruelly suppressing the people, the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" was published. Deng Xiaoping criticized Mao Zedong's personality cult and Hua Guofeng's two whatevers, but promoted himself and styled himself as the helmsman in the new historical period. Outwardly he exercised collective leadership, but inwardly he restored the feudal patriarchal system. He advocated "what Deng Xiaoping says goes," and launched the campaign to eliminate spiritual pollution to once again attack intellectuals inside and outside the party. Thus, Deng Xiaoping has flagrantly exposed his true colors as a dictator and careerist.

Comrades! Young friends! In the new year of 1984, the revolutionary task of the people and youths throughout the country is to persistently oppose the Deng-Hu-Zhao clique's factional counterrevolutionary rule and continuously strengthen the all-people revolutionary movement to strive for the people's democracy, freedom and human rights.

#### Mao Birthday Celebrations Denounced

OW151440 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Comrades! Young friends! With ulterior motives, the party Central Committee commemorated Mao Zedong's 90th birth anniversary last year. As you know, the party Central Committee had previously adopted a resolution prohibiting birthday celebration for party and state leaders. During the Great Cultural Revolution, in a letter dated 17 December 1967 to Lin Biao, Zhou Enlai and the Central Cultural Revolution Group, Mao Zedong again pointed out that the party Central Committee had long ago prohibited birthday celebrations. Therefore, he instructed all localities throughout the country to reiterate that resolution.

Today those in power should be aware of the party Central Committee's resolution and Mao Zedong's reiteration prohibiting birthday celebrations. If birthday celebrations are prohibited for living leaders, can commemorative activity be held for the anniversary of a deceased leader's birth?

The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" discussed in great length the opposition to a personality cult for Mao Zedong, but in practice has continued to be affected by the pernicious influence of the personality cult. The Deng-Hu clique has time and again called for continuing to hold aloft the banner of Mao Zedong Thought and grasping the system of Mao Zedong Thought in its entirety. However, the clique does not adhere to Mao Zedong's principle of opposing birthday celebrations. In both theory and practice, the clique has constantly switched from one stand to another and created mounting contradictions.

In celebrating Mao Zedong's 90th birth anniversary, the Deng-Hu clique repudiated, as usual, his serious errors and shortcomings in his late years and continued to criticize Hua Guofeng. Obviously the Deng-Hu clique has treated Mao Zedong and his thought according to its political needs. It has divided Mao Zedong Thought in two by upholding what can serve its purpose and

emasculating what cannot and is harmful to it. Thus, the clique's commemorative activity on Mao Zedong's 90th birth anniversary had ulterior motives.

Under the supervision of Deng Xiaoping, the party Central Committee adopted a resolution on certain historical issues and passed final judgment on Mao Zedong and his thought. However, different opinions still exist within the party. Some affirm Mao Zedong Thought completely; others negate it totally; still others have mixed feelings toward it. In other words, although the resolution on certain historical matters has been adopted, confused attitudes toward Mao Zedong and his thought still exist among comrades in the party and the broad masses of the people.

Differences exist especially among the party Central Committee and its Political Bureau members. Take, for instance, the recent campaign against spiritual pollution. At the beginning, some people called for launching the campaign in a big way. Now some people say it has been carried to the extreme and that it is necessary to draw a line between what is spiritual pollution and what is not. Such an inconsistent attitude toward the campaign fully explains the difference of opinions among comrades within the party and reflects the divergencies and struggles within the party Central Committee and its Political Bureau in regard to how to treat Mao Zedong and correctly appraise his thought. So long as political and ideological differences and struggles exist within the party Central Committee and its Political Bureau, it is impossible to achieve unity in thinking and maintain a high degree of ideological and political solidarity with the central authorities, the tasks put forth by the decision on party rectification adopted by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. How can the whole party maintain a high degree of unity with the central authorities when the party Central Committee and its Political Bureau are ideological and politically divided? With which leaders in the Party Central Committee should one maintain a high degree of unity?

Another question that has caught the attention of comrades in the party is that in commemorating Mao Zedong's 90th birth anniversary, the Deng Xiaoping clique has divided the Mao Zedong Memorial Hall into four portions. Four memorial rooms respectively for Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De have been set up in the memorial hall. Is this exalting Mao Zedong Thought or manipulation of Mao Zedong Thought by the Deng clique in its attempt to revive his spirit in the course of party rectification?

In the summary of minutes of Mao Zedong's talks with local responsible comrades during his inspection tour of various parts of the country from mid-August to 12 September 1971, Mao Zedong exposed Lin Biao's design and said: "He has been making vigorous efforts to foster the personality cult in my name but actually he is glorifying himself." Now if we apply this remark to Deng Xiaoping, we will find that it precisely describes him. Isn't Deng Xiaoping superficially glorifying Mao but actually fostering his own personality cult? Should the party Central Committee's resolution prohibiting birthday celebrations be defied and the commemorative activity on Mao Zedong's birth anniversary be held? As the taboo is lifted, can birthday celebrations

be held for Deng Xiaoping? Now that Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De have been invited to the Mao Zedong Memorial Hall, it would only be logical to invite Deng Xiaoping into the memorial hall also.

Comrades! Young friends! Young comrades have become the common targets of persecution in the current party rectification struggle. Therefore, you must scrutinize every move made by the Deng-Hu clique and think over its implication. Don't play into its hands!

#### RENMIN RIBAO's Exalting Mao

OW161459 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Young comrades:

On 26 December last year, which was the 90th birthday of Comrade Mao Zedong, RENMIN RIBAO carried an editorial entitled: "Mao Zedong Thought Shines Brightly!" This editorial acclaimed Comrade Mao Zedong as a great Marxist and a great proletarian revolutionary, theorist, and strategist. Basically, we do not oppose such descriptions by RENMIN RIBAO, because it has long since been our CPC's glorious tradition to attach words like "great" and "sagacious" to party and state leaders. Whoever at the helm is a great person; whoever in power is sagacious. We are truly too far away from such standards. If anyone haggles over this question and hopes to obtain a clear understanding of it in order to expose the truth, he must be either making trouble for himself or is too honest. However, with regard to the RENMIN RIBAO editorial's rash quotations from Comrade Deng Xiaoping's talk a long time ago, alleging that without Mao Zedong, there would be no new China and that without Mao Zedong Thought, there would be no CPC as we know it today, we have many opinions. We deem it not only inappropriate, but also a deliberate act of obstructing our party rectification work for RENMIN RIBAO to quote this part of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's talk, especially at a time when our party's workstyle is degenerating and its prestige is drastically declining.

We know that Comrade Deng Xiaoping is a talented leader, and what he says is characteristic of the times. For example, a fur coat is warm and very comfortable when one wears it in the winter, but it is hot and makes one sick when one wears it in the summer. For instance, on 23 November 1966, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said at the meeting on the work of the CPC Central Committee: the 11th Plenary Session of the 8th CPC Central Committee affirmed that Comrade Lin Biao became assistant and successor to the Chairman. The session also selected and promoted to the principal work posts of the central authorities some comrades who upheld the red banner of Mao Zedong Thought. This was a very necessary and important measure. Comrade Lin Biao was a model for us to learn from. His ideological and leadership levels were very high, and he was Chairman Mao's most intimate comrade-in-arms. In a letter to Comrades Hua Guofeng and Ye Jianying on 10 April 1977, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: I fully support Chairman Hua's recent speech at the meeting on the work of the central authorities and fully support Chairman Hua's

principle of grasping class struggle as the key link and bringing great order across the land as well as his plans for dealing with the various issues and tasks at present. Words like these were all personally said and written by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. Could RENMIN RIBAO write and print them in its editorials today? In the past, these pen-holding fellows did not know how to study and apply Mao Zedong Thought in a flexible way. They produced pile after pile of false, exaggerated, and empty jokes and myths in RENMIN RIBAO. Now, they again do not understand how to study and apply Deng Xiaoping's talk in a flexible way, but are making trouble for the party.

In the past, after accepting many of our demands and proposals to clean out the secret agents and counterrevolutionaries of the Kuomintang from inside RENMIN RIBAO, the party Central Committee cleaned out those conspiratorial elements, such as Wang Ruoshui and Hu Jiwei, who opposed the red banner while holding it. Now, we believe that their old roots have not yet been removed and that the party Central Committee should perceive the most minute details and once again make efforts to ferret out all the disciples of Wang Ruoshui and Hu Jiwei, and throw them into the Baidai He.

The reason we said it was inappropriate for RENMIN RIBAO to quote Comrade Deng Xiaoping's acclamation of Mao Zedong's talk is because Mao Zedong has long since turned himself from a god into a ghost in the hearts of the people. Everyone knows that 3 years of famine resulted from his Three Red Banners and Great Leap Forward campaigns and that the 10 calamitous years were also brought about by the Great Cultural Revolution, launched and personally led by him. The lives and properties of tens of millions of people in China, as well as the whole life of each and every one of tens of thousands--even hundreds of thousands--of revolutionary cadres and intellectuals, were destroyed at his hands.

Today, with the allegations--with Mao Zedong, there would be no New China and without Mao Zedong Thought, there would be no CPC as we know it today--being repeated, is it not true that the repetition was intended to rekindle the fire of indignation in the hearts of the people and make the masses of people rise up and resist and overthrow our party? At least, the masses of people will cherish hatred and grievances in their hearts against our party. They will also ask: With the founding of New China, what good did the CPC do? And with our families broken, members dead, plus poverty and blankness, if it had not been for your Communist Party, how would we have undergone the 10 calamitous years? If there really were someone who would defy death by asking Comrade Deng Xiaoping or RENMIN RIBAO, what would they say in reply?

We are deeply aware of the fact that the more often the wound is hit, the more it hurts, and that the more often the cesspool is stirred, the worse it smells. Today, the problems inside and outside the party are numerous, and there are really too many good things and major tasks to be done. Instead of doing good things and major tasks, those fellows at RENMIN RIBAO are doing nothing except hitting the wound and stirring the cesspool. What they are actually planning to do is not difficult to understand.



### Comment on Hu-Zhao Power Struggle

OW190640 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Young comrades: At 1145 [0345 GMT] on 7 January Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, left Beijing by special plane for a visit to the United States and Canada. This was a matter of vital importance to our party and state. Whether as a show to armymen, cadres, and masses at home or as a show to foreigners, there should have been a grand send-off. According to press and television reports, however, when Premier Zhao Ziyang was leaving Beijing, only Wan Li, Fang Yi, and some other comrades of little importance saw him off. Principal party and state leaders like Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, and Hu Yaobang did not show up at the airport, as if they had not known of Premier Zhao Ziyang's departure. The cold send-off scene resembled that of the departure of a son of a common family escorted to the border region to undertake forced labor. The only difference was that Zhao Ziyang left Beijing on a luxurious special plane, while young people sent to the border region, in general, travel on foot in a dispirited mood.

Of course, we know that Chen Yun is over 80 and both Li Xiannian and Comrade Xiaoping are close to 80. At such an old age, they naturally have difficulty getting about. Therefore, it was not inappropriate that they did not see Premier Zhao Ziyang off at the airport. As for General Secretary Hu Yaobang, there was no excuse for him not to go to the airport. Indeed, General Secretary Hu Yaobang should have been at the airport shaking hands with Premier Zhao and patting him on the shoulder so that the TV cameramen could take some shots to be shown to the public on television. This would have prevented people from believing the rumors that General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang are contending to be Comrade Deng Xiaoping's successor, and that their covert strife has reached a serious degree.

In our opinion, such rumors are not necessarily 100 percent reliable, but they must have some grounds because there is no smoke without fire, as the saying goes. Apart from the fact that Hu Yaobang refused to see Zhao Ziyang off, when Hu Yaobang was visiting Japan in late November last year, he openly expressed the intention of canceling the plan of Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States. Some people have said that Hu Yaobang has picked up Zhao Ziyang's speech criticizing Comrade Deng Xiaoping's acts to restore capitalism published on the third page of the 10 April 1976 RENMIN RIBAO and had it printed and distributed in the superstructure. All these show that he has countless contradictions and unsettled old scores with Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Recently the Beijing weekly LIAOWANG published an article entitled "Sino-U.S. Relations as Viewed From Premier Zhao Ziyang's Visit to the United States." The article says that the avenue between Beijing and Washington is rugged because in the United States some people want to build bridges and repair roads while others want to tear down bridges and damage roads. Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States, the article says, was nearly obstructed by those Americans who like to tear down bridges and damage roads. Of course,

we know that the article is a policy statement of the party Central Committee. We can also see the attention-diverting purpose of this article of the party Central Committee, that is, to shift the blame for all obstructions of Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States prior to his departure onto the activities of those Americans who like to tear down bridges and damage roads so as to eliminate the guilt of the domestic conspirators. Trained in the storms of struggle, however, the Chinese people are good at thinking. Everyone knows well that some people in our party are more capable of tearing down bridges and damaging roads than those Americans. These people did not want to see Zhao Ziyang visit the United States because they hated to see the elevation of his political position as a result of this visit, thereby affecting the outcome of the power struggle.

In our opinion, Comrade Deng Xiaoping should make clear his stand as to whom he supports before an open fight breaks out between Zhao Ziyang and Hu Yaobang. While he may take the attitude and use the trick of the wind faction [feng pai] in dealing with all other persons and matters, he should never do so in this case. The rivalry for power between Zhao Gao and Li Si in the wake of the death of the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty accelerated the downfall of that dynasty. Is Comrade Deng Xiaoping willing to see the repetition of that history? Of course, we know very well that neither Premier Zhao Ziyang nor General Secretary Hu Yaobang is competent to run the country, and that there will surely exist a problem no matter who succeeds Comrade Deng Xiaoping. However, there must be a leader for a party which rules 1 billion people. In the absence of competent men, the lesser of two evils should be used.

Hu Yaobang has already challenged Deng Xiaoping. On his visit to Japan, didn't he say openly that Hu Qili would be his No. 1 successor? If he did not succeed Comrade Deng Xiaoping, how could Hu Qili succeed him? Page 83 of the book "Long Live Mao Zedong Thought" points out to us that there is always haggling over trifles, and that we should not imagine that such haggling would be absent from the world. Today we believe that in the party Central Committee there are many trifles to haggle about, and there is no end to such haggling. In no way should Comrade Deng Xiaoping evade the problem by trying to deceive himself. When he is held under duress by others, it would be too late for him to do anything.

#### Socialism With Chinese Characteristics

OW181222 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Comrades! Young Friends!

Our party and state leaders have often said that besides the so-called elimination of chaos and restoration of order, the achievements scored in the past few years under the line, principles, and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee also include the construction of a socialism with Chinese characteristics. But what in the world is socialism with Chinese characteristics? General Secretary Hu Yaobang discussed this question not long ago.



Twenty-six December last year was Mao Zedong's 90th birthday. With an ulterior motive and in violation of the party Central Committee's regulation strictly prohibiting the holding of birthday celebrations for party and state leaders, those in power launched a series of activities in commemoration of Mao Zedong's birthday. Hu Yaobang also published a commemorative article entitled: The Best Commemoration. In this article, Hu Yaobang said that the most arduous task facing us now is to build a socialism with Chinese characteristics, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping proposed. When a comrade asked whether or not it would be possible to give a ready answer to the question of what is socialism with Chinese characteristics, Hu Yaobang said: There was no such ready answer designed in the past, nor is it possible to have one. We can only enrich our knowledge through constant practice and under the guidance of the correct theory. The meaning of this statement by Hu Yaobang is that they do not have in their hands a blueprint for building a socialism with Chinese characteristics, nor do they have a guaranteed, feasible and effective method for building a socialism with Chinese characteristics. Instead, they must grope through practice and take one step at a time. What would they do if they were to take a wrong step? Hu Yaobang cannot answer this question, either.

Comrades throughout the party, army and people throughout the country, and the broad masses of youths were really very surprised to hear such a statement by Hu Yaobang. Has the party not always propagated Marxism-Leninism of a Chinese style, and claimed that Mao Zedong Thought is a product of the integration between Marxism-Leninism and China's actual situation? Moreover, the Deng-Hu clique is also clamoring for advancing while holding aloft the banner of Mao Zedong Thought. Can we say that we still do not understand the meaning of building a socialism with Chinese characteristics?

In the past, in the course of Chinese-style Marxist-Leninist revolution and construction, especially in the course of the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics and under the guidance of the so-called correct theory of Mao Zedong Thought, we have already carried out practice and groped for 30 years. But what has been the end result?

Now, the Deng-Hu clique has also stated: In the course of socialist construction in the past, the party made many mistakes, the most serious of which were unscrupulous borrowing and stereotyped copying of foreign models, resulting in the unscrupulous borrowing of the favorite models of the capitalists. The three red banners, the Great Cultural Revolution, and the people's commune system were all crooked roads. In the course of such practicing and groping, the Chinese people were tormented for 30 years, during which occurred 3 years of famine and 10 years of calamities.

Now, Deng Xiaoping again has said that it is necessary to build a socialism with Chinese characteristics and has maintained that the socialist reforms and construction carried out in the past under the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought cannot be regarded as socialism with Chinese characteristics. What they are now building is allegedly true socialism with Chinese characteristics. Again, they are unable to produce a ready answer, but have to spend more

time groping, leaving success and failure up to heaven. We would like to ask: How many extra 30-year periods of torments by this group of high-ranking officials and lords do the Chinese people have to undergo?

In recent years, the theory that communism is distant has been very popular. Now, since there is no ready answer concerning the socialism with Chinese characteristics talked about by Hu Yaobang, is it not true that such socialism is more distant?

At the Lushan meeting in 1959, Peng Dehui presented a 10,000-word statement, in which he opposed the three red banners and maintained that the profits gained from the vigorous steel-smelting activities could not cover the losses incurred. At that time, Lin Biao expressed his attitude in support of Mao Zedong. Lin Biao said that everything brought about by the Great Leap Forward was a necessary tuition. If Deng Xiaoping's present proposal for building a socialism with Chinese characteristics requires practice and groping without the least bit of assurance or confidence, how heavy a burden of tuition payment will the Chinese people have to bear?

Comrades, Hu Yaobang's statement that there is no ready answer to the question on building a socialism with Chinese characteristics is not an honest statement. At the meeting held in March last year in commemoration of the centenary of the death of Marx, Hu Yaobang stated in his report: In the course of eliminating chaos and restoring order, a form of agricultural production responsibility system, characterized by contracting for specialized work and by payment being linked to output, has been carried out. As a result, a new form suitable to China's current rural conditions and truly produced on the Chinese soil has been discovered in the spacious countryside in accordance with China's concrete situation. But, why has Hu Yaobang now said that there is no ready answer to the question of building socialism with Chinese characteristics?

Why did Hu Yaobang particularly stress that the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics was proposed by Deng Xiaoping? Is it true that Hu Yaobang still has the lingering fear of possible reversals in the future struggle, for which he must be prepared in order to avoid responsibility if mistakes occur in the future and to shift all blame onto Deng Xiaoping?

Should our broad masses of party members, people, and youths continue to follow them in messing around, undergo torments, and again become scapegoats for those in power?

#### Defection to Taiwan

OW230106 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Comrades! Young people!

Fei Xiaotong, sociologist and professor of the Central Nationalities Institute, recently played a trick on XINHUA by indicating that, if the

Taiwan authorities concur, he would like to teach and conduct some social investigations in Taiwan. Ostensibly, Fei Xiaotong's remarks seem to serve the party Central Committee's united front mission of trying to reunify Taiwan peacefully. In essence, however, they revealed his premeditated attempt to create an opportunity for himself to defect to Taiwan. This old fox, after having been confined in a cowshed for several years, has forgotten everything but the philosophy of struggle. He was apparently trying to play the trick of united front struggle against the party Central Committee, while acting supportive to the party Central Committee.

We know that although Fei Xiaotong has been living in new China for more than 3 decades, he has never really given up the odious and filthy lifestyle of the petty bourgeoisie. Particularly since the party Central Committee has made some mistakes at one time or another in handling the intellectual policies and since Fei Xiaotong himself still cherishes deep-rooted feelings toward the sweet, old society, he has privately compared himself to Guan Yu in the Stories of the Three Kingdoms, who said that although he was physically in Cao's camp, his heart stayed with Han. Although the old fox Fei Xiaotong does not specify who he refers to as Cao or Han, everybody knows what he means. Does Taiwan's KMT not always proclaim that the Han people will never coexist with the bandits? It is under the Han banner that Chiang Ching-kuo still firmly rejects our peaceful united front overtures with his no-contact, no-talk, and no-compromise policy. They say that Marxism and Leninism are fallacies that run counter to traditional Chinese values, that the communists are unworthy offspring of the Chinese people, and that only the Three Principles of the People are the magic weapon that can save China. Fei Xiaotong is an intellectual educated in the old society, and the standard in his mind is the same as the Han banner upheld by Chiang Ching-kuo. Now, while acting loyal to the party and being patriotic, Fei Xiaotong is taking advantage of the party Central Committee's policy of launching a peaceful united front struggle against Taiwan, and says such things as wanting to teach and conduct some social investigations in Taiwan if the Taiwan authorities concur. Fei Xiaotong's trick may deceive XINHUA, but not us. We dare to bet anybody: If Fei Xiaotong really is allowed to go to Taiwan and if he does not curse the CPC while there and returns voluntarily, we are willing to spend the next 10 years doing whatever hard work we are asked to do without complaint. Of course, if we win, we hope that this one condition will be met: Let us study abroad like Deng Xiaoping's son. We guarantee that we will not follow Wang Bingzhang's example and wage tit-for-tat struggle against the party Central Committee by launching the China Spring movement, and we guarantee that we will not follow the example of Zhou Lingfei, Lu Xun's son who immediately forgot the superiority of Marxism-Leninism and fled to Taiwan once he was abroad.

In fact, it is not us who do not trust Fei Xiaotong. In the past couple of years, many people like Fei Xiaotong--including nuclear physicists, doctors, professor, and even cultural and foreign affairs officials--who looked extremely loyal, socialist-minded, professionally proficient, and supportive to whoever was in power, and who took the lead in attending meetings, study, [words indistinct], and shouting slogans while at home, revealed their true

features and either sought political asylum from foreign governments or joined the anticommunist ranks of the KMT reactionaries in Taiwan once they had won the party's trust and had the opportunity to pursue advanced studies or attend international meetings abroad. Such people were Xu Jialuan, associate professor of the Beijing Nuclear Technology University; (He Zhengming), associate professor of the Shanghai Jiaotong University; (Lu Maohong) and (Ding Zhengmao), two laser experts; (Peng Minghan), professor of the Foreign Languages Department of the Shanghai Tongji University; and Dai Gang, a translator sent to work in an African country. These people have all gone to Taiwan from abroad one after another and have been placed in important posts by the KMT and become formidable enemies of socialism.

To prevent any more senior intellectuals from fleeing to Taiwan again, we solemnly urge the party Central Committee to designate departments concerned to investigate, Fei Xiaotong's real motive in indicating his willingness to reach in Taiwan. Fei Xiaotong must answer clearly why he has such an idea at this time, and whether he has any accomplices. What is he going to teach in Taiwan and what sort of investigations does he want to conduct there? At a time when our party rectification is in full swing, we should never allow Fei Xiaotong to engage in any ideological speculation. In particular, we must not allow other intellectuals to cherish similar ideas, because such things tend to boost the KMT's morale and dampen our own spirits.

#### Hu-Deng-Type Socialism Rapped

OW270201 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Comrades! Young friends!

General Secretary Hu Yaobang, in a recent article, discussed the question of building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics. He said: Some comrades have asked, Can you give us a list of distinctive Chinese characteristics in building socialism? My answer is that there is no such list, that it is impossible to have such a specified list. We can enrich our understanding only through repeated practice, carried out under correct theoretical guidance.

However, earlier he spoke differently on this question. In his report at a meeting in commemoration of Marx's death centenary last March, he discussed socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics. He said: In setting things straight in the agricultural system, we have resolutely corrected certain grave and prolonged misunderstandings regarding such questions as the socialist economy and mass production, overcome the serious egalitarian error of 'everyone eating from the same big pot' and created the system of responsibility for agricultural production characterized by contracting for specialized work and by payment being linked to output.

Hu Yaobang, in his report, went on to say: By doing so we have given up old forms that were divorced from reality, that were either uncritically

copied from other countries or arbitrarily devised by ourselves, and have found new forms that are truly Chinese and suited to China's current rural conditions.

Judging from Hu Yaobang's report, he could have readily answered the question concerning the list of Chinese characteristics in building socialism. However, why did Hu Yaobang not dare to admit its existence? Why, by referring to the direction pointed out by the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, did he say that the characteristics can only be found in the course of practice? Obviously all this reflects an irresponsible attitude toward the masses and indicates that new errors have been made regarding the line, principles and policies in building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics.

Enterprise reform and the system of responsibility for agricultural production are the specific contents of socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics advocated by the Deng-Hu clique. However, what have been the results of carrying out enterprise reform and the system of responsibility in agricultural production? Let us take a look at enterprise reform.

The consolidation of enterprises has been a major task of economic reform since 1979. The State Council has set up a national leading group for enterprise consolidation in order to conduct overall consolidation. Enterprises whose production does not meet people's needs and which are economically inefficient have been ordered to shut down, suspend operation, merge with others or switch to manufacturing other products. Since the end of 1982, enterprise consolidation inspection groups have been sent to inspect enterprises that have completed consolidation. Only those that pass inspection are allowed to continue production. However, in order to smoothly pass inspection, enterprise cadres, because of the many problems in their enterprise and because of bad old practices, have resorted to cheating by forging data and bribing inspection personnel with gifts or dinners. The inspection personnel performed their duties perfunctorily because, one, they lacked the professional knowledge to identify problems; two, they failed to go deep into reality to discover problems; three, they had accepted bribes; and four, they dared not deal with problems of enterprises that had a good reputation, thereby enabling unqualified enterprises to smoothly pass the inspection. Because of this perfunctoriness, state-run enterprises still suffered grave deficits last year.

In the second half of 1983 the State Council again called on all provinces and municipalities to send inspection groups to conduct a second examination of state-run enterprises suffering from serious deficits. Last November the national leading group for enterprise consolidation issued "certain questions in ensuring discipline in conducting examination and inspection in enterprise consolidation work" in order to stop the perfunctoriness. But due to formalism, extravagance and waste, by the end of 1983 state-run enterprises still could not fulfill the target set by the Finance Ministry to reduce deficits by 13.1 percent and still suffered deficits totaling 2.5 billion yuan.

New problems have also cropped up in implementing the production responsibility system in rural areas. According to investigation reports, some comrades hold that because the peasants are now well off there should be no problem in imposing additional levies on them. The practice of imposing additional levies and assigning extra work to peasants has placed excessive burdens on them, because of the excessive number of administrative personnel involved, the collection of large funds to subsidize public welfare facilities, the excessive loopholes in the output-related system, and the collection and retention of other vast sums. According to statistics, the peasants are obliged to pay many taxes and levies, such as the agricultural tax, funds to subsidize production brigade cadres, funds to subsidize production team cadres, funds to subsidize teachers of schools run by local people, funds to give preferential treatment to families of martyrs and army men, funds to take care of impoverished households, funds to take care of old, infirm and childless people, funds to subsidize commune-run enterprise personnel, funds for awards in family planning, funds for agricultural machinery and parts, agroscientific fees, census fees, militia training fees, radio and broadcasting fees, funds for county-run power stations, funds for building middle schools, production management fees, public accumulation and other expenditures, collective grain contributions, highway maintenance fees, cooperative medical fees, subsidiary fees for [words indistinct], cadres' travel fees, entertainment fees for visiting inspection personnel, fees for preventing and curing livestock diseases, fees for repairing bridges and paving roads, and newspaper and magazine fees. Burdened with these unreasonable taxes and levies, can the broad masses of peasants really become well off?

Comrades, all these facts fully indicate that the so-called distinctive Chinese characteristics in building socialism are no good at all. However, Hu Yaobang has continued to stress practice. Can the Chinese people continue to carry on under this gang of political swindlers?

#### Rectification Must Start From Top

OW290501 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Young comrades: Party rectification is a matter of great importance. Unless rectified, our party will deteriorate. Unless the rectification is thorough, the masses of people will not be satisfied, an outcome which will have an adverse effect on our party's existence. In view of this, Comrade Deng Xiaoping decided to rectify the party. This decision has our full support.

With regard to party rectification, which is a matter of great importance, we have our own opinion. That is, party rectification must start from top to bottom; in other words, from the party Central Committee to the party organizations in various localities. In all actions the superstructure must play a leading role and set an example for others. When those at the higher level are upright, those below will not behave unworthily.



Party rectification is an event necessitated by the trend of the times. Nobody should harbor the idea of "watching the fire from the other side of the river." Nobody should simply try to rectify others but refuse to be rectified himself because of his special position of power and influence. Still less should the solemn task of party rectification be turned into a despicable and shameless factional struggle. However, the fact is exactly as we have expected. Those in the superstructure have put up barbed wire entanglements and dug moats to protect their power and special interests. While they can stretch out themselves and wield their spearheads against others, they do not allow any outsider to say a word against them or frown on their notorious behavior. Because of the barbed wire entanglements and the moats, the work of party rectification is becoming increasingly futile. To protect himself, everyone is trying to step away from the storm and stress and let Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang play the tune.

Of course, everyone knows that our party is beset with problems, and that the big task of party rectification can in no way be successfully accomplished merely by relying on Deng Xiaoping and General Secretary Hu Yaobang. We have seen too often how political reform movements eventually become sluggish and cannot be carried through to the end. The chief reason lies with the central authorities; that is, the leaders of the superstructure themselves hinder the movement. An example is the movement to strike at crimes in the economic sphere. This movement was carried on for some time, but when it reached a certain stage, some people in the party Central Committee secretly stopped it, for fear that the spearhead of the movement would be directed against them and their children. Comrade Zhao Ziyang once said that the movement to strike at economic crimes could be carried out only in the various localities and should not go beyond the provincial level. Why should it not go beyond the provincial level? Everyone understands why.

As another example, the movement of eliminating spiritual pollution developed with momentum at the beginning. In the grassroots units, whoever received an extra yuan in bonus would be cited as an example of spiritual pollution and whoever covertly listened to Teresa Teng's [a popular Taiwanese singer] songs would be considered as being polluted spiritually. Many public security cadres made a big fuss and did everything possible to find fault with the masses, making them filled with grievances. In the superstructure, however, high-level cadres and their dependents can obtain thousands of yuan by just stretching out their hands. They eat lavish food and their clothes and daily necessities are imported from abroad. They can openly listen to Teresa Teng's songs without scruple. A grapevine report from Zhongnanhai says that before last year's 1 October National Day Celebration, First Secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee Xiang Nan had bought from abroad 1,375 cassettes of taped songs by Teresa Teng and had sent them by special plane from Fuzhou to Beijing for distribution to wives and children of leading comrades in the party Central Committee as gifts. Among the recipients of these gifts were Zhou Lin, wife of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and Deng Yingchao, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee. According to the grapevine, Zhou Lin suggested jokingly to Comrade Deng Xiaoping that an order be issued to lift the ban on the import of tapes of Teresa Teng's songs and

to allow the people to openly listen to these tapes. Zhou Lin also said: "Everyone is curious. The more you prohibit listening to these songs, the more people want to listen to them in secret. So you had better allow them to openly listen to the songs. When they are tired of these songs, they will no longer want to listen to them again."

Zhou Lin continued: "The 1 billion people cannot be easily controlled. If you do not allow them to listen to the songs openly in daylight, they will listen to them at night behind closed doors. The result will be that you will be the chairman by day, but that girl, Teresa Teng, will be the chairman at night. That is to say, all armymen, cadres and the masses in the country will listen to you, the old Deng, by day but listen to the young Teng at night. In that case, how could you save your face?" From the above-mentioned facts, we can see the great pressure exerted against the movement of eliminating spiritual pollution. Since even the wives at Zhongnanhai have been spiritually polluted, how can this movement yield any useful results?

Now, let us return to the question of party rectification. Should this work be continued? If we want to continue it, we should not be overcautious, fearing this or that. If we are overcautious, we can only take action against those unlucky people at the lower level, while the big monsters and demons at the top will continue to run amok and finally cause our party to collapse. If that is all right, we really have no more to say.

CSO: 4005/494



## BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

### BA YI RADIO COMMENTARIES 6-25 MARCH

#### 'Team Spirit-84' Maneuvers Criticized

OW100138 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1150 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] The U.S.-South Korean joint military exercise known as "Team Spirit-84" is extremely dangerous and provocative. Obviously its purpose is to intimidate the people of the east Asian countries and aggravate tensions on the Korean peninsula and in the adjacent areas. This has threatened the tranquility of our borders and our country's national security.

A number of our army's leading comrades have repeatedly suggested that we must strongly condemn this dangerous military game and call on our entire army to heighten its vigilance against U.S. imperialist machinations. But this reasonable suggestion has been turned down by some leaders of our central authorities. It is, therefore, very necessary to analyze the so-called exercise "Team Spirit-84" from a political and strategic viewpoint and draw a conclusion from our analysis.

1. The U.S.-South Korean joint military exercise is being conducted in a vast region which includes the southern parts of the Korean peninsula and the Pacific waters. Officers and men from various service branches of the two sides taking part in the exercise total more than 210,000. Warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, including aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines, and tactical air force groups as well as Strategic Air Command planes capable of carrying nuclear warheads are also getting involved. Also participating in the joint maneuvers are U.S. troops stationed in the Korean peninsula, Okinawa in Japan, the Philippines and Guam.

2. Obviously, the joint military exercise is a political provocation and its mission is what they call mastering joint operation tactics in repulsing communist aggression. Under the pretext of conducting scheduled maneuvers, U.S. imperialism is making a display of its nuclear missile forces to bully the peoples of this region.

3. One of the major missions of this military exercise is to drill the troops in tactics to be used in offensive operations, especially in preemptive strikes. For this purpose, Marine and paratroop landing exercises will also be held. What merits our special attention is the fact that these

tactical maneuvers will be conducted in areas adjacent to the airspace and territorial waters of our country.

4. The "Team Spirit" exercises indicate that the United States is bent on expanding the four-side military cooperation of the United States, Japan, South Korea and the Kuomintang. For instance, Japan's as well as Taiwan's ports and airports were used by U.S. and South Korean warships and aircraft along with radio and radar stations in Japan and Taiwan during previous "Team Spirit" exercises. Japanese and Kuomintang military observers were respectively invited by the United States and South Korea to watch the war games, to familiarize themselves with tactical operations conducted by friendly armed forces so that the four sides can conduct joint operations in the future if necessary.

All these insidious schemes hatched by U.S. imperialism are a direct threat to the security and sovereignty of various East Asian countries, including China. The large scale provocative maneuvers conducted by the United States and the puppet South Korean regime to flaunt their military muscles in areas adjacent to our country have constituted a direct threat to the security and tranquility of our borders. Under this situation, it is necessary for our central authorities to call on the whole army and the people throughout the country to heighten their vigilance against U.S. imperialism--the sworn enemy of the Chinese people--and unswervingly defend their national security.

#### U.S. 'Aggressive Global Policy' Rapped

OW161233 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1150 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Of late, certain leaders in the central authorities have asserted that the U.S. stand on the Taiwan question is the sole obstacle to improving Sino-U.S. relations and the main contradiction between the two countries. Such an assertion is completely wrong. As a matter of fact, there exist many deep-going and uncompromising class contradictions between China, a developing socialist country, and the United States, the biggest imperialist country in the world.

As is universally known, the aim of U.S. imperialism is to oppose all socialist and developing countries, as well as all revolutionary people. The leaders of our country should realize that the U.S. imperialists' aggressive global policy is threatening peace, security and sovereignty of the people of all countries, including China. However, certain leaders in the central authorities have disregarded the U.S. imperialists' brazen acts of aggression against other countries, especially the military invasion of Grenada, attempt to strangle the revolution in Nicaragua, bloody, armed intervention in Lebanon, and other piratic activities in countries far removed from China.

Moreover, certain leaders in the central authorities have shown no concern for the U.S. imperialists' intensifying efforts to foster Japanese militarism, strengthen and expand the U.S.-Japanese military alliance, and form the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul reactionary bloc. Currently, the U.S. imperialists

and their South Korean puppets are conducting provocative military exercises in areas near our border, showing off their nuclear-armed power. Not long ago, an exercise to find the range of, and aim at, strategic targets in China was conducted at a U.S. military base in South Korea.

Regrettably, certain leaders in the central authorities still insist on improving Sino-American relations at any cost. They are overcautious about offending the Americans. For this reason, they forbid strong criticism of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive acts and can occasionally express dissatisfaction with the U.S. imperialists' stand on the Taiwan question. Such behavior of certain leaders in the central authorities is extremely unwise. It should be explicitly pointed out that the two-China policy, pursued by the American authorities, and other anti-Chinese activities of the U.S. imperialists, are the components of their aggressive global policy. Needless to say, the people of all countries should not only retaliate against the U.S. imperialists' hostility against their respective countries, but also, together with the revolutionary people of other countries, should oppose and wage an uncompromising struggle against the U.S. imperialists' aggressive global policy. The Chinese people should support the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of various countries, near or remote from China. Only by forming an anti-imperialist united front with the revolutionary people of all countries can we effectively resist the U.S. imperialists' aggressive adventurist policy, and can we powerfully rebut the anti-Chinese activities of the United States on the Taiwan question, stop the U.S. imperialists' interference in our country's internal affairs, and safeguard our national sovereignty.

#### 'Team Spirit 84' Examined

OW161339 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1150 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] It is reported that, in the course of the so-called Team Spirit 84 joint military exercise between the United States and South Korea, a combat exercise was also conducted at an American nuclear missile base in the South Korean territories during the night of 11 March. In accordance with the No. 59 order issued by the American President, the missiles deployed at this base will deal a nuclear strike at important industrial and military targets in our territory if needed. According to the plans for the exercise, when combat intelligence is released from the base, rockets with nuclear warheads will be set ready to launch and an exercise will be conducted for operators to take precise aim at predetermined targets in our territory.

It is also reported that Weinberger, American secretary of defense, will visit Tokyo to hold talks with the director-general of the Japanese Defense Agency, after concluding his inspection tour of the Team Spirit 84 military exercise between the United States and South Korea. It is expected that the coming talks will focus on knocking together a political and military alliance between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul as well as on deciding the specific tasks to be assigned to the Japanese forces in the U.S.-Japan joint

military programs. One of the main topics for discussion concerns the possible actions to be taken by Japanese naval forces in blockading important straits in the Far East in case of need.

It is reported that the U.S. forces command plans to dispatch the Enterprise, an aircraft carrier, to the Far East. According to a Japanese leader, Japan plans to provide this aircraft carrier loaded with nuclear weapons with a port for the purpose of expanding Japan's military cooperation with the United States. The deployment of this aircraft carrier to waters in the vicinity of our borders imposes great danger to our country, and also intensifies tension in the Far East.

The organs concerned of the general staff headquarters have learned that the U.S. authorities obtained intelligence about our navy's plans to build 5 aircraft carriers and 10 submarines equipped with nuclear missiles within the next 10 years, and they have already turned over this intelligence to the Taiwan authorities. In addition, the U.S. Department of Defense has made recommendations to the Japanese defense agency on the sale of Japanese-made antisubmarine deep-water torpedos to the Kuomintang at an opportune time.

The Japanese militarists have closely followed in the footsteps of the two-China policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists. Not long ago, the Nakasone administration sent a delegation to Taiwan to jointly hold a so-called seminar on the Chinese mainland issues with the Kuomintang. At the opening ceremony of the seminar, the national anthem of the Republic of China [as heard] and the Japanese national anthem were played. The Kuomintang flag and the national flag of Japan were hanging at the seminar hall. At the conclusion of the seminar, a spokesman of the Japanese delegation stated: We have exchanged with our friends on Taiwan in the course of the seminar very valuable political, economic and military intelligence on Chinese Communists.

#### Purge of Leftists From PLA

OW171305 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1150 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] At present, another movement against the influence of left ideology is being launched throughout the army. Some people praise as the supreme guide the remark made recently by a certain person of the Central Military Commission to the effect that it is necessary to oppose the left ideology hidden in the PLA units. These people have even said that the influence of left ideology in the PLA units is still serious and deep-rooted among the leading cadres, and particularly among the intermediate-level and high-level cadres. However, numerous facts have proved that none of these accusations can hold any water at all.

The absolute majority of army cadres and leading comrades of our army has always kept to the party's correct line and has resolutely opposed all left ideological trends. Here, one cannot but proudly recall that at the Lushan

meeting 25 years ago, it was precisely General Peng Dehuai, Huang Kecheng, and Zhang Aiping, our army's outstanding delegates, who first stood up to boycott the left deviationist line which brought calamity to the country and the people, and who bravely defended the correct line laid down by the Eighth CPC Congress.

When the gang of four persecuted and suppressed principal party and state leaders at all levels during the 10 chaotic years, only the PLA units and our army's leading comrades forcefully boycotted all kinds of outrages committed by the left faction. In line with the directive issued by leading comrades of our army, the vast number of commanders and fighters of all military regions rose to oppose the ultraleft line, resolutely checked the evil conduct of smash-and-grabbers, and protected the people's lives and property.

Everybody knows that in October 1976, the army played a decisive role in overthrowing the gang of four and smashing the clique's influence throughout the country. Our army's leading comrades also made efforts to help many party and state leaders of the older generation, including Comrade Deng Xiaoping, who was reinstated in his key central leading office.

In light of the above-mentioned facts, how can one say that our army's leaders and cadres are under the serious influence of left ideology and that there exists some hidden left ideological trend in the units? How can one use the fabricated accusations of left ideology to attack the army cadres and discharge them from the army?

It should be pointed out that since the leader of the central authorities set the task of opposing the left ideology hidden in the army, the whole army has again started to ferret out the unwarranted three types of persons. The Nanjing, Guangzhou and Shenyang PLA Units, as well as the Air Force units, are regarded as those most seriously influenced by left ideology. For instance, when Comrade Yang Shangkun met with leaders of the Nanjing PLA Units, he relayed to them the latest directive issued by a certain person of the central authorities. The directive called for firmly grasping the work at grassroots-level organizations, eliminating left ideology, and opposing the so-called three types of persons hidden in the army. Some units under the Nanjing and other PLA units have charged nearly 70 percent of their middle-aged and old cadres with implementing the leftist policies.

Facts have proved that a certain person is attempting to purge a large number of army cadres under the pretense of opposing the so-called left elements hidden in the army. Our bitter experience in the past has taught us that each of our large-scale purges has done very great harm to our party and army. In light of this fact, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee approved a resolution that political movements against persons should be strictly banned, and nobody has the right to violate this resolution approved by the party Central Committee's plenary session.

## CPC Rectification Guidance Body's Report Rapped

OW192121 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1150 GMT 18 Mar 84

[Text] In its latest work report, the CPC Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission exaggerates problems in the army and requests permission to send liaison groups to the various military regions and other major military commands. Asserting that the seriousness of problems in the army has made people worry, the report cites numerous so-called concrete examples in an effort to prove that the ideological and political work of the army is poor and that the party organizations in the army units are lax, weak and incompetent.

It is not difficult for people of good sense to understand that the purpose of the report is to accelerate the process of party rectification in the army and pave the way for a massive purge during the latter stage of this process.

We believe that the commission's report is prejudiced. First of all, the report does not mention the practical problems which have emerged from the first and second stages of party rectification in the army, nor does it touch on the issues that are of extreme concern to the commanders and fighters at the present time. Instead, the report exaggerates a number of unrelated, minor problems and separate phenomena in an effort to downgrade the role of the army units' party organizations and hit at military cadres. For example, the report says: Many of our military cadres have said that presently China does not seem to be practicing socialism, revisionism or the three principles of the people [advocated by Dr Sun Yat-sen]. Nor does it seem to be practicing capitalism.

The report continues to grind its axe: As a result of the army's failure to promote ideological and political work and to carry out this work in a correct way, many commanders and fighters just do not believe in the superiority of socialism. They regard the study of Mao Zedong Thought as an old dogmatic practice without the slightest practical value. Sarcasm and mockery are often directed at anyone in the army who calls for fighting for communism.

To exaggerate the seriousness of the so-called problem of ideological and political work in the army, the report says in conclusion, with ulterior motives: The army is the lifeblood of our nation. If we fail to achieve ideological unity in the army, the army will not be able to maintain unity of action with the party Central Committee. If this problem is neglected, our army cannot accomplish its mission of safeguarding the fruits of the revolution and defending the country and the people.

This conclusion is wrong. It has seriously undermined our party's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts and has torpedoed the stability and unity of our army. It is attempting to instigate army cadres to fight a civil war and storm the police. In its documents on party rectification, our party Central Committee stresses time and again that the problem of



achieving ideological unity must be solved during the first stage of party rectification so that ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee can be achieved.

The Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission's report can not solve the problem of achieving ideological unity, but it has deepened the contradictions among our army units and between the army and the party Central Committee. Naturally, the report has created uneasy feelings among our army units.

#### Reagan's Coming China Visit Examined

OW221341 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1150 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] On the eve of U.S. President Reagan's visit to China, important personages in the U.S. Government and Congress have been availing themselves of every opportunity to make anti-China statements. This apparently is a specially concocted scheme. In fact, however, this trick is nothing new. It is a maneuver to gain the initiative by striking first before the leader of the U.S. Government visits our country. It is also an attempt to prepare public opinion, set the tune, and perstrict the scope for the coming official talks before they start. As Senator Murkowski said, in doing so, we are aiming to create favorable conditions for Reagan's talks with Chinese communist leaders in Beijing so that the Chinese communist leaders will not make excessive demands and will have no unrealistic ideas about the Taiwan question when Reagan visits China.

This is really a rare practice in the relations between equal and sovereign countries. It is a discriminatory act by the imperialist superpower against the 1 billion Chinese people.

If we pay even a little attention to U.S. Government officials' statements, it will not be so difficult for us to objectively assess the purpose of Reagan's visit to China and its possible results. Reagan recently said: As early as World War Two, the United States forged a close friendship with the Kuomintang Government. We should state to the government on the China mainland that the United States will not abandon its old friends in Taiwan in order to make new friends, and that we will never forsake our alliance [lian meng] and friendship with the Chinese people in Taiwan. During my visit to China, I will once again clearly state this American stand to Chinese communist leaders.

As many comrades know, Taiwan was drawn as an independent country on the China page of a world atlas published by the NEW YORK TIMES press 2 years ago. In the same atlas, an international line was drawn over the strait between Taiwan and the China mainland. On the eve of Reagan's visit to China, this atlas has been reprinted and circulated in numbers throughout the United States.

U.S. Senator Murkowski recently made an official visit to Taiwan. While calling on Chiang Ching-kuo, he said: President Reagan told me that if the Chinese communists developed an all-weather fighter, the United States would transfer to Taiwan military technology capable of coping with such a fighter.

As a special envoy of the U.S. President, this senator also alleged: The Taiwan Relations Act is a law. Therefore, the agreements, communiques, and other documents signed heretofore by the United States with the Chinese communists and those to be signed hereafter cannot be placed on a par with the Taiwan Relations Act in validity.

U.S. Representative Franklin even said in a hegemonistic tone: The development of U.S. relations with the Chinese communists since President Reagan's assuming office shows that the Chinese communist leadership has to make concessions as President Reagan upholds principles. From now on, the Chinese communists are bound to make more concessions as long as the United States takes an uncompromising stand on major issues. This is because the Chinese communist leadership is unwilling to sever its relations with the United States.

The above and other facts show that one of the main purposes of Reagan's visit to China is apparently to explicitly express once again the U.S. determination to safeguard the so-called freedom and sovereignty of Taiwan and to ask leaders of our country to ultimately accept the reality of two Chinas.

#### PRC Plan to Purchase U.S. Weapons Condemned

OW221151 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1150 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Not long ago, a military delegation from our country paid an unofficial visit to the United States. With contempt, the Americans repeatedly raised doubts over the professional level of our delegation during the visit. For example, during the delegation's tour of the Hughes Corporation, an American publicly told another American: "I think our President's decision to grant permission to sell certain kinds of modern weapons to mainland China is correct because in any case the Chinese still do not know how to operate those weapons, but we can sell them at a good price and at the same time do the Chinese a favor."

The result of our military delegation's visit to the United States shows that the Reagan administration tried everything possible to manipulate the visit to achieve its shameful aim. A Pentagon spokesman provocatively stated that the purpose of our delegation's visit was to "discuss the possibility of military cooperation" in order to oppose the so-called common enemy.

It has been reported that during the visit, our delegation discussed with the American side purchasing 100 new aircraft engines from the United States. Many aircraft specialists in our country have pointed out that there are few merits but many demerits in purchasing such expensive engines from the United States. In 1975 we spent a lot of money buying engines from Britain



and worked very hard to figure out how to use them. But after they were installed in airplanes, the results were greatly disappointing. Will the same thing happen buying the engines from the United States?

The Kuomintang declared that they had already begun production of the first batch of jet fighters designed by themselves. That kind of airplane is equipped with modern air-to-air guided missiles. As a matter of fact, the United States gave direct assistance to Taiwan in manufacturing the airplanes. The Pentagon gave a model of the plane and relevant blueprints to the Kuomintang authorities.

It has also been reported that, studying the sales of deep-sea torpedoes to Taiwan, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone said: "Japanese deep-sea torpedoes, which can automatically locate enemy vessels, were successfully designed and produced in the early 1970's when I was the director general of the Japan Defense Agency. Now I am greatly honored for being able to contribute to defending Taiwan, the unsinkable aircraft carrier of the free world."

#### U.S. Military Aid to Taiwan Rapped

OW290215 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1150 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] Not long ago the United States revealed its plan to give military aid to Taiwan. In 1985 the United States will provide US\$760 million in arms to Taiwan. More important is that, aside from providing arms, the United States will transfer patent rights for manufacturing new weapons to Taiwan so that its arms factories can, under the instruction of American experts, produce advanced weapons and equipment. In other words, the U.S.-Taiwan military cooperation has entered a new stage characterized by the U.S. imperialists' plan to allow Taiwan to use American patent rights to manufacture the latest offensive weapons. In this way, by 1990 Taiwan will no longer have to rely on American arms supply. At the same time, prompted by their guilty conscience, the U.S. authorities have tried to convince our government that, in beefing up its military strength, the Kuomintang is directing its spearhead not against mainland China, but against other countries. This is a sheer lie.

The U.S. plan to beef up Taiwan's military strength by providing it with patent rights is the most outrageous violation of the Sino-U.S. joint communique. It is open interference in our country's internal affairs and continuation of the two-China policy. While instigating Taiwan to join the arms race, the U.S. imperialists are also trying their utmost to develop Taiwan's ordnance industry by transferring the latest military technology to the Taiwan authorities. At present, Taiwan is stepping up efforts to manufacture sophisticated weapons, develop air and naval forces and modernize the army in a comprehensive manner. The ordnance oligopoly of the United States and its NATO allies plays an important role in this aspect. Currently the United States is training a large number of designers, engineers and technicians for Taiwan's ordnance industry. The purpose of all these measures

is to lay the foundation to enable Taiwan to completely update its weapons and military equipment by 1990. According to American strategists, by that year Taiwan will no longer need U.S. arms supplies.

Obviously the U.S. imperialists are trying by hook or by crook to block the motherland's reunification. Their intentions are clear. Even if Taiwan is without American protection and arms supply, we still lack the strength to liberate Taiwan and unify the motherland. Therefore, the U.S. imperialists are wantonly interfering in our country's internal affairs. During Reagan's upcoming visit to China, we must firmly demand that the United States stop its arming of Taiwan and never turn Taiwan into an unsinkable aircraft carrier. In our talks with Reagan and company, we must not make any concessions to the U.S. imperialists on questions of principle. Only by doing so can we effectively counter the U.S. imperialists' anti-Chinese activities, safeguard the interests of the country and the people and fulfill the great cause of the motherland's reunification at an early date.

CSO: 4005/494

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

PROLETARIAN FIGHTERS RADIO COMMENTARIES 7-19 MARCH

Mao, Communism

OW102357 (Clandestine) Contingent of Proletarian Fighters in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Chairman Mao said at the Zhengzhou meeting on 5 March 1959: under the signboard of communism, we actually stand for robbery. If someone does not want to do so and does not practice exchange for equal value, he is void of communist style. What does communism mean? It means committing open robbery because we have no money. What is it, if it is not robbery?

The above statement makes us feel that Chairman Mao was really terrific because he dared to speak the truth. Some of our present leaders do not have the courage to tell truths, they do not even dare to admit what they have said before.

Is communism truly a doctrine of open robbery? People found answer to this question during the 10-year-long Cultural Revolution. Answering this question with a "yes" or "no" concerns one's morals and courage, and even one's understanding. Any attempt to square accounts of those days will only open old wounds and aggravate the hatred of tens of millions. This would basically be to the disadvantage of our party. So let those who fell victim to the 10 years of catastrophe lie there forever with their grievances unredressed. Time will change things. Has not the name of Comrade Liu Shaoqi entered the Mao Zedong Memorial Hall to be worshipped together with Premier Zhou Enlai, Commander-in Chief Zhu De, and Chairman Mao? Maybe someday the greatest and most numerous frame-ups and false and unjust cases in the history of China will be redressed.

The question we are discussing today, however, is whether we should continue to admit that communism is a doctrine of open robbery. A RENMIN RIBAO commentator's article of several days ago said: Our party's style is not correct. The phenomenon of taking a negative attitude and committing corruption is growing in the party. One of the many important root causes is that some party members are ideologically confused, and their revolutionary ideals and confidence in the revolution are wavering. Individualism is growing among them and even rapidly expanding. They have lost the spiritual pillar a communist party member should have. The comments by RENMIN RIBAO in this article were in connection with a XINHUA report.

The XINHUA report said: A great fortune came all of a sudden when the (Guohua) commune in Zhejiang's Daishan County was preparing the foundation of its projected auditorium. A huge drum of silver dollars was dug out from earth. The commune party committee deputy secretary, (Xu), who was at the scene, immediately became covetous and joined others, who were also present, in a stampede to grab the silver dollars. Worthy to be called Chairman Mao's good student, Deputy Secretary (Xu), acting in accordance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instruction that practice is the sole criterion of truth, did not lose a good chance of grabbing two more handfuls of silver dollars when what was left in the drum was being taken to the commune's office building. By so doing, he implemented what Chairman Mao said at that political work conference 25 years ago. The remaining silver dollars were later taken to the house of the commune party committee secretary from the commune's office building. The secretary of the commune party committee also grabbed some. A quick account of what was left indicated that there were still some 1,000 silver dollars there. After consultations between the secretary and deputy secretary of the commune party committee, it was declared that only 900 silver dollars were in the drum. So 60 percent of the hidden 100 went to the secretary while 40 percent of it belonged to the deputy secretary. This was a real show of embezzlement, corruption, and the mentality of looking for money before you start doing anything.

A reading of the RENMIN RIBAO commentator's article and the XINHUA report made us worry about the degeneration of our party's leading body. We demand justice for the masses who have suffered too much and who still cannot free themselves from being blackmailed and fleeced by the privileged class of bureaucrats after experiencing the 10-year-long national catastrophe. More specifically, the masses of our people are still facing the threat of open robbery pointed out by Chairman Mao.

The evil wind of corruption of local cadres in our rural areas, who force the peasants to invite them to dinner parties and present gifts to them, is blowing strong. This has made many individual peasants suffer endlessly, and they are demanding to cancel the (?contracts). Those who hate to see our peasants have enough to eat are worse than robbers. We do not know why our leading bodies have failed to see these dark corners.

In his speech at the closing ceremony of the national conference on commune- and brigade-run enterprises in Beijing on 12 January of this year, Du Runsheng, director of the Rural Policy Research Center under the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, said: We will do everything possible to enable peasants to prosper. This is the point of departure of our party's rural policy. The only feasible way to lead peasants to prosperity is to diversify the economy by developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fisheries in an all-round way and by running joint agricultural-industrial-commercial enterprises.

Comrade Du Runsheng's statement sounds good, but he fails to see how many cadres have been fleecing the peasants. Because of the cadres' fleecing, peasants would rather stay poor than become rich. Staying poor, peasants

only lack enough clothing to wear and enough to eat during autumn and winter, but they can manage to overcome these difficulties during spring and summer. When they become rich, their wealth will just pass before their eyes and they will have to bow their necks to local leaders. Once a label is attached to them, they will suffer more than merely not having enough to wear or eat.

#### CPC Mistakes

OW100333 (Clandestine) Contingent of Proletarian Fighters in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Comrades, our party has made many errors in the past. The war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea in the 1950's and the assistance to Vietnam in the 1970's have been the most prominent mistakes. They were most unpopular and baffling. They were worse than the mass hunger caused by the Three Red Banners and the disastrous decade caused by the Great Cultural Revolution.

The people are clear-eyed and sober-minded. Although they dare not overtly speak out they covertly regard our party as one which brings calamity to the country and to the people. The crisis caused by the people's distrust of the party, of Marxism-Leninism, and of Mao Zedong Thought is not entirely groundless.

The party has done a tremendous disservice to the people. The people do not trust our party, Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, or communism because they have learned from their bitter lessons. How can we blame them?

The people will never forget that during the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, more than 1 million Chinese armymen died on various battlefields in Korea. After the war, the Soviet Union pressed China for payment of debts. At that time, the people were so poor they could not even afford to buy new pants.

The people will also never forget that during Vietnam's war against U.S. aggression, we supplied Vietnam with 14 billion yuan worth of weapons and supplies, and tens of thousands of our workers and engineers laid down their lives. However, what we have gotten in return for our aid has been a sworn enemy along our southern border.

This is exactly what our proverb says: to rear a tiger is to court calamity. Is this type of lesson not bitter enough?

It is really unbelievable that the leaders of our party and nation are so obsessed that they have generously given the Marcos Regime in the Philippines a costly gift at the expense of 1 billion Chinese people; they have totally ignored China's own financial difficulties and the heavy burden placed on the people. They are pleased with themselves believing that they have gained advantages.

On 7 January, the leaders of our State Council did their best to welcome Imelda Marcos to Beijing and treated her like their own mother. A responsible person of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs revealed that on the 2d day of Imelda's stay in Beijing, she asked China to buy \$700 million worth of Philippine treasury bonds. She also threatened that if we did not buy these bonds, she would sell them to Taiwan. She acted as if she had a knife in one hand while asking to borrow money with her other hand.

We really do not understand what harm there would be to let the Kuomintang in Taiwan buy the Philippine treasury bonds. However, the leaders of our State Council readily complied with Imelda's request for some unknown reason. It is really funny, a beggar running into a pickpocket; in other words, one pitiful creature meeting another pitiful creature.

We ourselves have encountered such tremendous difficulties in selling our own treasury bonds that our State Council has had to set some rules and regulations to sell treasury bonds to the people, to the army, to government organs, to collectively owned units, and to all enterprises. Our treasury bonds are issued on 1 January each year. The payment of interest usually begins 6 months after the issuance of the bonds. The repayment of the principal and interest will begin in the sixth year after the issuance of bonds and will be paid in five yearly installments. In other words, it would take a total of 11 years to repay both principal and interest.

The masses and the PLA commanders and fighters should step forward and ask these questions: Is this a donation or an extortion? What happens after 11 years? Who will run the nation at that time? Except for Chairman Mao, no one including Liu Shaoqi, Lin Biao, the gang of four, or Hua Guofeng stayed in power for 11 years. We believe that even our 80-year-old Comrade Deng Xiaoping will not live for another 11 years.

After Comrade Deng Xiaoping dies, there will definitely be changes in the party Central Committee. If Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Wang Bingqian, and other leading comrades meet unforeseen disasters, who will pay the principal and interest of the bonds in the hands of the people? Moreover, who will go all the way to the Philippines to demand repayment of our money which we have paid for its treasury bonds?

In the field of foreign affairs, we show respect to the Soviet Union because we fear that it might send out its army to seize Xinjiang or incite Vietnam to attack Yunnan and Guangxi. We curry favor with the United States because we need to import its science and technology and to attract its investments. We ingratiate ourselves with Japan because we want to borrow its money and hope that it will say some nice words about us to the Reagan administration. We even fawn on Kim Il-sung because we fear that the DPRK might turn around and side with the Soviet Union. However, we do not understand why our party Central Committee has to curry favor with the Philippines. Are we afraid of it because it might covertly help the gang of four?

## Deng Xiaoping Inherits Mao's Fascism

OW192057 (Clandestine) Contingent of Proletarian Fighters in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 18 Mar 84

[Text] Comrades: Acting on Deng Xiaoping's important instructions, our judicial department has ordered all localities in the country to improve public order in 3 years. In the first stage, from August 1983 to January 1984, some 250,000 persons in various localities were arrested. During this movement which is not officially called a movement, a principle instructed by the central authorities is to make arrests in those cases where there is any doubt, to execute in marginal cases and to impose as severe punishment as possible. Therefore, there have been bloody executions in all counties.

Some persons were sentenced to death and immediately executed merely because they stole some grain or cloth while suffering hunger and cold. According to the criminal law promulgated last year, the maximum sentences for their crimes should not have exceeded 10 years. Some teenagers about 15 or 16 years of age were executed just because they got into fights which disturbed social order. According to law, the maximum sentences for their offenses should be only 2 or 3 years.

Our exposure of these facts does not mean that we sympathize with the criminals. On the contrary, we fully support the efforts to improve public order and protect the broad masses of law-abiding people. For this reason, we always stand for acting according to law and oppose launching a movement as a way to solve problems. In particular, we advocate finding out and removing the root causes of social crimes. We must point out that criminals are not born bad people, that they are either tempted or compelled to commit crimes.

Recalling the situation in the past 2 or 3 decades, we find that the persons in power in our country have inherited the work style of the feudal overlords which existed in China for several thousand years. They compel the hundreds of millions of people to submit to their will and power and forbid the people to seek truth and science. They have arbitrarily turned class struggle into a vulgar and barbarous activity and instilled blindness, fanaticism and hatred into the minds of children. After those children become grownups who can use weapons to kill, they don't have the least knowledge of the meaning of the word class, and all they know is to struggle.

New China has remained poor for many years. The majority of people worry about the lack of food and clothing. Only a small number of persons have enough to eat and wear. They are either party members and government officials who have grabbed political capital, those who rise to high positions through petticoat influence, or those who have become rulers by deceiving their superiors and the people with lies, empty talk or big talk.

At the same time, many persons have been banished just because they told the truth. Some of them even had their throats cut and lost their lives.



The grim reality has repeatedly shown people that it is hard to tell the truth and be a good person. When a person loses faith in the meaning of life, he has two choices--either to destroy himself or to harm others and disturb public order. This is the essence and root cause of the endless social crimes in China.

In the last 30 years or so, the broad masses of workers and peasants have worked hard and endured the economic exploitation and cruel persecutions of the utraleftist line in hopes that their misery would end and happiness come again. However, they have gradually wavered in their hope. Not even a sign of the four modernizations is in sight, though the slogan four modernizations has been shouted for nearly 20 years. Moreover, political democracy, a prerequisite for the four modernizations, has been strangled by the Deng Xiaoping clique. In last 4 or 5 years, many outstanding Chinese youth have been put in jail or executed. The persons in power have abolished the four freedoms, which even the Gang of Four did not dare to oppose. The feudal fascist autocracy of the Mao Zedong dynasty has been completely inherited. The broad masses of youth have completely lost their hopes for the future of the country and their own future, and become a generation in despair. Therefore, they commit crimes out of despair.

Comrades, the high incidence of social crimes in our country is an inevitable result of our social system. The sons and daughters of Red bureaucrats share their parents' glory, wealth and privileges, ride roughshod over the people, live immoral lives and enjoy immunity from the law. Young people from ordinary families will be punished if they commit even minor offenses. The grim reality is relentlessly jeering at socialism and democracy and the legal system. Nevertheless, handcuffs, bullets and reform through labor cannot stop the rising social crimes. The effective way is to change the unequal relations among people and change the sinister system of exploitation of man by man. We call on all people who love the country and society and hope to live a peaceful life to contribute to this common objective.

#### PRC Spiritual Pollution Feudalism

OW201242 (Clandestine) Contingent of Proletarian Fighters in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Comrades: Although the movement launched several months ago to eliminate spiritual pollution has given rise to differences in the party Central Committee, it is still being carried out in various big cities of our country. The movement, directed at intellectual, literary and art circles, urban residents, workers and peasants and a large number of party members, has frightened many people in the country. There has been debate in the party Central Committee and the secretariat on whether it was necessary to launch the movement. The majority of intellectuals in China were not enthusiastic about it. Many old comrades like Zhou Yang, who has worked for the cause of the party for more than 50 years, expressed their opposition to the movement by remaining silent. Only a small number of powerholders were very enthusiastic about it. They alleged that reactionary, decadent, bourgeois



ideas--such as the theory of alienation, the theory of humanism and humanitarianism--had polluted China and were incompatible with socialism and pointed out that if such ideas were not eliminated the party and state would collapse.

True, the vast land of our motherland has been polluted, but it is not polluted by reactionary decadent bourgeois ideas but by the poisonous remnants of feudalism. In the streets of Bucharest and other democratic East European countries, there are numerous pornographic magazines, but Romania, Yugoslavia and other countries have not been polluted by capitalism. Moreover, they are supposed to be the countries from which we should learn. Of course, pornographic and other indecent things are bad, but the singing of Deng Lijun's songs can in no way cause a country to collapse.

As for the theory of alienation, the theory of humanism and humanitarianism, they are academic subjects. In modern and ancient times, in China and elsewhere, free academic discussion has resulted in a flourishing culture and has promoted the civilization and progress of a country. No academic discussion in history has ever caused a country to collapse. If talking about freedom can cause a country to collapse, the United States, Britain, France, Japan and other countries would have disappeared from this world a long time ago.

Then what has polluted our motherland? In a nutshell, it is feudalism. A lot of strange phenomena still remain unchanged to this day: cadres' privileges, children of cadres taking advantage of their fathers' positions, mistakes implicating the rest of a person's family, a secretary in power riding roughshod everywhere, promoting fascist centralism in the name of democracy, promoting feudal dictatorship in the name of the legal system, people's servants bullying the people. Furthermore, Chairman Mao's swim across the Changjiang 17 years ago was widely publicized. Now pictures showing Deng Xiaoping swimming at Beidaihe have also been widely publicized. Chairman Mao's quotations and the Selected Works of Mao Zedong became spiritual shackles during the 10 years of turmoil. Now the Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping and Deng's quotations can be seen in the newspapers every day, becoming a kind of "mental food."

The bourgeois state machine had been smashed to pieces following the founding of New China. The people jubilantly followed, but the club used to smash the bourgeois state machine was feudalism. In the past 30 years or so, that feudal fascist club, under the mantle of Marxism-Leninism, has led millions upon millions of Chinese people futilely trying to free themselves from poverty, backwardness, and dictatorship. In the past 2 years, there has been an upturn in agricultural production; clothing coupons have been abolished, food rationing controls have been relaxed and mining and industrial production have been invigorated. The panacea is none other than the wealth of capitalism. After working hard for 30 years, China has returned to the stage before liberation. Cormade Deng Xiaoping has succeeded in using some capitalist sinister stuff to lead our country out of the blind alley of socialism. But there is light at the end of the tunnel.

What represents progress? What represents backwardness? What is polluting our motherland? What has brought about a ray of hope? Is it necessary to argue this?

Comrades, the specter of feudalism is present everywhere in our motherland. It pollutes the land and binds the hands and feet of 1 billion Chinese people. It is the source of all evil. It brings us starvation, hardship, tears and cruelty. It is the bitter enemy of the Chinese people. Now is the time everyone should act to get rid of this sinister feudalism under the cloak of Marxism-Leninism.

CSO: 4005/494

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

VOICE OF PLA RADIO COMMENTARIES 9, 10 MARCH

Zhao's 'Stupidity' in U.S., Canada

OW131001 (Clandestine) Voice of the PLA in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Comrade soldiers, cadres, and masses throughout the country: Premier Zhao Ziyang, who is engaged in both open strife and veiled struggle at home with General Secretary Hu Yaobang, seems to be a person of ability. However, once he went abroad, he was panic-stricken, and had a pitiable look such as that of a pig in a slaughterhouse. Thus, he has brought disgrace to all the Chinese people, which indeed leaves our great party and our country--with the superiority of the socialist system--with no place to hide from the shame.

As we recall, Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Japan several years ago. When asked about our economic readjustment, he--probably with a guilty conscience--made a self-criticism before the Japanese people, saying: In discussing the economic question, I feel very sorry because I made a big mistake: I had my wife give birth to three sons who have made a lot of trouble for the country by engaging in speculation and profiteering.

In making such remarks before the Japanese people, Comrade Zhao Ziyang completely forgot his position and our party's policy decision on severe punishment of economic criminals. The premier has three evil sons; it is a shame not only to himself but to our party and country.

Premier Zhao Ziyang recently visited the United States and Canada. Because of his endless talk on the White House lawn some American children welcoming him in the cold fainted. This made a fool of him internationally. While visiting San Francisco, he made a poor exhibition of our socialist system. When the San Francisco mayor reportedly noticed that Comrade Zhao Ziyang wore Western-style clothes, out of curiosity she asked him why he did not wear people's clothes as other Chinese people did, or a long gown. Premier Zhao Ziyang did not even know how to answer this simple question with such humorous words as: When in Rome, do as the Romans do, or learn from the American people. Unaware that it is nauseating to say, however, he said in all seriousness: One can hardly tell whether a person in people's clothes is a man or woman. No sooner had Premier Zhao Ziyang said this than all those Americans present laughed till the tears came. This is because those

Americans felt that China, with a population of 1 billion, is an enigmatic country where one cannot even tell a man from a woman.

While visiting Canada, Premier Zhao Ziyang's behavior was even stranger. While delivering a speech at the Canadian Parliament, he flagrantly gnashed his teeth and made gestures as he did at the 8 April 1976 mass rally in Sichuan which was held to expose and criticize Comrade Deng Xiaoping. This so greatly exasperated some members of the Canadian Parliament that they refused to stand up to welcome him or applaud for him. This extremely unfriendly act was reportedly unprecedented in the Canadian Parliament. However, the premier of our State Council, with immense pride and foaming at the mouth, kept talking without a pause. He did not know how to act according to circumstances or change his posture, nor did he dare to protest against the members of the Canadian Parliament. He is hopelessly foolish indeed! A stupid ass is always a stupid ass.

Because of Premier Zhao Ziyang's extraordinary stupidity, Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau looked down upon him as well as upon our party and state. At 1800 on 18 January, Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Zhao Ziyang attended a performance at an art center in the Canadian capital. When the Canadian Children's Orchestra played the national anthem of our People's Republic of China, not only did Trudeau himself not stand up to pay tribute, but he also kept Premier Zhao Ziyang from standing by forcibly holding him in his seat; but when the Canadian national anthem was played, Trudeau immediately stood up and, like an eagle snatching a chicken, he used one hand to lift Premier Zhao up from his seat. That was simply an open challenge to all the Chinese people. Despite such a great humiliation, however, our Premier Zhao Ziyang did not protest. Instead, he laughed foolishly. What a disgrace to all the Chinese people!

We have said before that, while at home, our party and state leaders can do whatever they want or say one thing today and another tomorrow, because no matter how shameless they act, at most they are looked down upon by our own people; but when they are abroad, they must act justly, honorably, and responsibly and must by no means let foreigners bully us or look down on us. However, seen from what Premier Zhao said and did while visiting Japan, the United States, and Canada, he totally lost his bearing and greatly disgraced our party and state and the 1 billion Chinese people.

Now Comrade Zhao Ziyang has returned home. We have the right to ask him to explain his humiliation in Canada. If we have to be afraid of a country like Canada, how can we talk big again in the world in the future?

Vying for Deng's Favor

OW131332 (Clandestine) Voice of the PLA in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] Fellow army men, cadres and masses of the country: after 3 years of great famine and 10 years of calamity, and following the destruction

caused by the power struggle among Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, the Gang of Four and the Whateverists, our party and socialist cause are really in sorry shape. Today when stability and unity have yet to materialize after Comrade Deng Xiaoping led us to overthrow the Whateverists and put the Gang of Four on trial, our party cannot afford another internecine struggle. This is absolutely not a groundless, senseless observation. It is sincere advice to General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the party Central Committee and Premier Zhao Ziyang of the State Council who, during the past 2 years, have been trying all possible means to curry favor with Comrade Deng Xiaoping. Insofar as their performance is concerned, each tries to outdo the other in acting like a lackey before Comrade Deng Xiaoping. Privately, however, they are engaged in a struggle so fierce that each would like to cut the other's throat.

According to information leaked from a group of women in Zhongnanhai, Comrade Hu Yaobang has been relentless in trying to discredit Comrade Zhao Ziyang. On the one hand, he has secretly published huge amounts of information about Comrade Zhao Ziyang's criticism of Deng Xiaoping at a mass rally in Sichuan on 8 April 1976, hoping that by doing so he could rekindle Comrade Deng Xiaoping's grudges against Comrade Zhao Ziyang. On the other hand, he has also collected, through various channels, evidence of economic and criminal offenses committed by Comrade Zhao Ziyang's three sons. This has forced Comrade Zhao Ziyang to criticize himself at a meeting of the Central Committee.

Moreover, by means of his connections with some local party committees, Comrade Hu Yaobang has also collected a large amount of information about Comrade Zhao Ziyang's killing his comrades and major cases of his malfeasance some years back in Guangdong. To obstruct Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States and, unwilling to see an expansion of Zhao Ziyang's power, Hu Yaobang, with neither Comrade Deng Xiaoping's consent nor the approval of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, also publicly indicated in Japan last November that the planned exchange of visits between Premier Zhao Ziyang and U.S. President Reagan might be cancelled. His remarks nearly undermined the first major event since the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations.

Has Comrade Zhao Ziyang simply ignored Comrade Hu Yaobang's overt and covert attack against him? Not at all. We remember that after Comrade Yu Yaobang indicated that China would quadruple the value of its total industrial and agricultural output by the year 2000, Comrade Zhao Ziyang refuted such remarks at a national scientific and technological meeting to shame Comrade Hu Yaobang publicly. Zhao Ziyang said: The quadrupling goal cannot be easily achieved unless problems regarding technological knowhow, resources and capital have been resolved. Premier Zhao's remarks, although rational, were undoubtedly a big slap in General Secretary Hu Yaobang's face. Premier Zhao Ziyang was virtually warning Comrade Hu Yaobang that he should not cause the party any trouble, nor should he set any irrational target for the State Council by saying things irresponsibly. Comrade Hu Yaobang certainly keeps in mind Comrade Zhao Ziyang's remarks. Because of a personal grudge, Comrade Zhao Ziyang has also refused to support Comrade Hu Yaobang during the current

party rectification movement launched by the party Central Committee. Since the beginning of the movement, Premier Zhao has not said anything supportive about it. For that reason, Comrade Hu Yaobang angrily visited Deng Xiaoping and informed him about the matter, saying that Zhao Ziyang simply had not done the right thing. Because of that, according to the grapevine, Comrade Deng Xiaoping sent for Comrade Zhao Ziyang and then gave both of them a lecture, face to face. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said very emotionally: Some people said that I have acted like Emperor Qin Shi Huang. Well, I am flattered, but I am not he. But I can see that you two have acted like Zhao Gao and Li Si [the emperor's prime ministers]. Can't you two people fight after I die?

The fact is, both Comrade Zhao Ziyang and Comrade Hu Yaobang want to be chosen Comrade Deng Xiaoping's successor before his heart stops beating, because both of them are afraid that whoever becomes the underdog certainly will end up the target of persecution by his adversary. This is particularly true of Comrade Hu Yaobang who, after being lectured by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, has become increasingly apprehensive that he might become the modern-day Zhao Gao after the modern-day Emperor Qin Shi Huang dies.

As far as the power struggle between Comrades Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang is concerned, we cannot say who is right. But we know for sure that neither of them is any good, and no matter who has become the underdog, it will be neither loss nor gain for our party and our socialist revolution. Emperor Qin Shi Huang, Zhao Gao and Li Si were historic counterrevolutionaries and despots who never did anything good for the Chinese people. How can we expect that their incarnations will do anything good for our 1 billion people?

CSO: 4005/494

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

RADIO OCTOBER STORM COMMENTARIES 11-21 MARCH

Deng's Dissidents Policy Rapped

OW140537 (Clandestine) Radio October Storm in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT  
11 Mar 84

[Text] Comrades and comrades-in-arms:

The so-called Third Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee, specially arranged by Deng Xiaoping and his gang, has been in session since 25 November 1983. The purpose of the meeting, like that of many previous meetings, is solely to deceive people and get rid of dissidents. Therefore, outcries for strengthening spiritual civilization and preventing spiritual pollution can be heard everywhere, before and during the meeting.

Deng Xiaoping and his gang are holding the Third Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee at this moment, because they have embarrassing difficulties. Since publication of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in July 1983, all the propaganda machines under their control have begun to make repeated appeals to whip up a mass movement of studying the "Selected Works" throughout the country. Nevertheless, the majority of party members, cadres and hundreds of millions of the worker-peasant-soldier masses loyal to the party and to Chairman Mao have, since then, offered intense resistance and have counterattacked. Their struggle has compelled Deng Xiaoping and his gang to slow down their comprehensive capitalist restoration.

As everyone knows, Deng Xiaoping is an expert in juggling words, as well as a typical out-and-out ruffian. So-called unhealthy thinking and unhealthy literary and art works, described by Deng and his gang, are in fact anti-Deng Xiaoping thinking and writing. This shows that Deng Xiaoping is a person hated by everyone in the party, outside the party, in literary and art circles, in theoretical circles, and in all other fields.

Having no way out, Deng Xiaoping thinks that the Third Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee can turn the tide in his favor in face of resistance and counterattacks everywhere. Can the Third Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee and other similar meetings fulfil Deng Xiaoping's wish and solve his problems? The answer is evidently no. Objectively speaking, we are not paying attention to the convocation of the Third Session of the

Sixth NPC Standing Committee. We don't believe that the meeting can possibly solve the problems facing Deng Xiaoping and his gang. Under the fascist rule of Deng Xiaoping and his gang, a rule, under which those who submit prosper and those who resist perish, everything runs counter to the party's established policies and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Therefore, all meetings held by Deng Xiaoping, regardless of their scale, are meetings opposing the party and Chairman Mao.

Moreover, both the report on spiritual pollution in literary and art work made by Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi, and the report on resolutely eliminating spiritual pollution to protect the healthy growth of youth and children, delivered by Minister of Education He Dongchang, show that it is Deng Xiaoping's fallacies and reactionary thinking which have polluted the spirit of the Chinese nation and sabotaged the socialist revolution and construction.

Comrades and comrades-in-arms:

Facts have proven that Deng Xiaoping and his gang are careerists and conspirators, who consistently flaunt Chairman Mao's banner to gain fame by deceiving the public, and to swindle and bluff, that they are actually the most vicious enemy of Mao Zedong Thought. Their fundamental problems are caused by their violation of justice and trends and loss of popular support. If they continue to obstinately stick to their wrong course, and do nothing more than just holding meetings, such as the Third Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee, they will face still greater internal disorder, and be completely overthrown amid counterattacks by hundreds of millions of the worker-peasant-soldier masses throughout the country.

#### Deng Xiaoping Negates Mao Zedong Thought

OW181312 (Clandestine) Radio October Storm in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT  
16 Mar 84

[Text] Comrades and comrades-in-arms: Under Deng Xiaoping's personal instruction, the Central People's Broadcasting Station carried an article entitled: Do Not Forget the Major Target, Create a New Situation. This article stressed the one target, two constructions, and three major tasks that should be remembered now and for some time in the future. The main idea of the article, though put into only a few words, has exposed the attempt by Deng Xiaoping and his followers to negate, in a comprehensive way, Chairman Mao's theory on proletarian dictatorship, the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, and the leading position of Mao Zedong Thought in our party, as well as to advocate the necessity of instituting capitalism in our country through the argument of creating a new situation. Deng Xiaoping and his followers have spearheaded the struggle against hundreds of millions of workers, peasants, and in particular, a large number of revolutionary cadres loyal to the party and to Chairman Mao.



Deng Xiaoping and his followers have never forgotten their subversive activities against the dictatorship of the proletariat. As early as 1967, Deng Xiaoping said viciously: White or black, any cat that catches mice is a good cat. Since last July, Deng Xiaoping and his followers have quickened their pace in usurping party and state power in all fields. The one target, two constructions, and three major tasks are the theoretical base for their attempt to usurp party and state power and to impose fascist dictatorship in the country over the years. It is also a new signal by Deng Xiaoping and his followers to launch a fierce attack on Chairman Mao and on the people of the whole country.

Historical experience tells us that in order to create a new situation, we must understand what the requirements are. It is necessary to continue the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and the struggle of the socialist road to triumph over the capitalist road, thus creating the material and spiritual conditions for the transition to communism, a new situation. However, what Deng Xiaoping and his followers are doing is totally contrary to these requirements. What they preach is not in keeping with their deeds.

As you know, Deng Xiaoping and his followers, like new and old counterrevolutionaries, have flaunted the banner of Chairman Mao while opposing his strategy on revolution. They have directed the spearhead of the struggle against the great leader, Chairman Mao, and against his proletarian revolutionary line. They have again and again criticized others for opposing Chairman Mao and forming factions, but in actuality they themselves have negated the teachings of Chairman Mao and have set up the Dengist faction and a Dengist army. They have frequently labelled others as counterrevolutionaries and frenziedly attacked and persecuted them, but they themselves are actually the most ferocious counterrevolutionaries. These are all iron-clad facts.

Comrades and comrades-in-arms: The one target, two constructions, and three major tasks wave the banner of Chairman Mao but pursue things that are against Chairman Mao. Deng Xiaoping and his followers, those crafty anti-Marxist political swindlers, are using flowery language to deceive the people. Lenin once said: A common scene in the marketplace is that those who shout their loudest to peddle their goods sell the worst stuff. In glorifying the so-called Deng Xiaoping thought and advocating the one target, two constructions, and three major tasks, Deng Xiaoping and his agents are trying to peddle the worst stuff. Therefore, although they are very good at disguising themselves, they have more and more clearly exposed their real countenance in front of the people. These contemptible scoundrels against Chairman Mao and their one target, two constructions, and three major tasks will eventually be drowned by the raging tide of revolution and will come to a miserable and shameful end.

## Deng Seizing Army Power

OW191121 (Clandestine) Radio October Storm in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT  
17 Mar 84

[Text] Comrades and comrades-in-arms:

The readjustment of the leading bodies of the PLA units being undertaken by Deng Xiaoping and his gang, like their persecution of a large number of revolutionary cadres loyal to the party and to Chairman Mao in the course of party rectification, is an important part of their despicable scheme to usurp party and state power. Why is Deng Xiaoping and his gang turning their spearhead at the people's army founded by Chairman Mao and readjusting its leading bodies? The answer is worth our effort to find out.

As everyone knows, Deng Xiaoping and his gang will always have a worry. They are worried that the people's army might turn against them. Even their trusted followers in various localities, though elated over their success in seizing party and government power, often cry out in alarm that the resistance is too strong throughout the country and in the army. This shows that while carrying out counter-revolutionary activities, they have realized that the great People's Liberation Army is an insurmountable obstacle to their usurpation of party and state power. Therefore, they want to gain control of the army by every possible means. In particular, they want to remove the leading cadres who enjoy high prestige in the party and in the army and who are unwilling to collude with them.

Deng Xiaoping and his gang have unscrupulously tried to usurp the army leadership since the passing of Chairman Mao. They have ambitiously accelerated their usurpation of party and state power since the publication of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in 1983. They have also intensified the consolidation of the army. They have flaunted Chairman Mao's banner to carry out party rectification and army consolidation, completely negated the teachings of Chairman Mao, and wantonly persecuted a large number of revolutionary leading cadres.

Recently, they have turned out in full strength and used the propaganda media under their control to demand absolute obedience of the army in the course of readjusting its leading bodies. They hope to overthrow all the leading army cadres who are loyal to Chairman Mao.

Lenin once said: If one has a certain illness, he always talks about it. Deng Xiaoping and his gang consistently fly the anticapitalist banner to practice capitalism and the antirestoration banner to restore capitalism. They viciously slander the leading cadres of our army for disobeying the party and for failure to adhere to a correct line.

Deng Xiaoping and his gang have brought calamity to the country and to the people. In fact, it is Deng Xiaoping and his gang who have disobeyed the party and who have failed to adhere to a correct line. Are they not

attempting to usurp all party and state power and restore capitalism? Are they not attempting to substitute Deng Xiaoping thought for Mao Zedong Thought? Irrefutable evidence shows that it is Deng Xiaoping and his gang of careerists who have disobeyed Chairman Mao's instructions and abandoned the socialist road.

Comrades and Comrades-in-arms:

The above analysis and explanation show us that Deng Xiaoping and his gang are posing as the representatives of the correct line in an attempt to place themselves above the party and Chairman Mao. They are arbitrarily trampling underfoot the socialist system of ownership by the whole people, fanatically strangling the dictatorship of the proletariat, and cruelly persecuting the broad masses of the cadres and the hundreds of millions of workers, peasants, and soldiers. They have sabotaged socialist revolution and construction and have abandoned the economic policies formulated by Chairman Mao for our party. They have formed a bourgeois faction and set it against all other people. Their thinking is that those who submit will prosper and those who resist will perish. This fully exposes their sinister intention to substitute the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie for the dictatorship of the proletariat. However, things are going against their will. Their sinister intention can only be a dream before their collapse.

#### Deng's Economic Policies Condemned

OW230146 (Clandestine) Radio October Storm in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT  
21 Mar 84

[Text] Comrades and comrades-in-arms:

The recent circular issued by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission disclosed that numerous cases of embezzlement and theft had been uncovered in food departments throughout the country and that such cases kept coming up and were difficult to curb. As of October last year, there had been 14,700 such cases involving 35 million jin of grain and edible oil stolen, including ration coupons and over 15 million yuan in cash. Basic-level party organizations were soft and undisciplined, many leading cadres obtained private gains by abusing their power, and bureaucraticism was extremely serious.

Things are very clear now. Deng Xiaoping and company have launched savage attacks against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in order to realize their counterrevolutionary ambition of an all-out usurpation of party and state power. They insidiously revise and alter Marxist theories on class struggle. Shouting aloud all day about adherence to the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist road, they are in fact subjecting hundreds of millions of workers, peasants, soldiers, and people to the bourgeois white terror. Under the pretext of party and work-style rectification and elimination of spiritual pollution, they laud capitalist management methods and the capitalist system to the skies, totally negating the economic roots of class struggle and Chairman Mao's instruction on taking class struggle as the key link in promoting the national economy.

Historical experience shows us that the proletariat's class struggle is a struggle to have socialist public ownership replace capitalist private ownership and all other exploiting systems, a struggle to eliminate all class differences and the systems that produce such differences, and a struggle to create ever more productive labor forces to defeat capitalism. Its fundamental goal is to realize communism. However, the dictatorship of the proletariat and adherence to the socialist road mouthed by Deng Xiaoping and company are meant to destroy production and construction, and drag the bright China back into the miserable status of colony and semicolony.

To quicken the pace of capitalist restoration, Deng Xiaoping and company loudly flatter the capitalist economic system and once again put decadent and moribund capitalist things into the arena of history, lavishly praising capitalist ideas as the genuine motive force to determine economic development in China. To them, only capitalist private ownership can change everything and determine the productive forces and the relations of production, while the masses of the people are but slaves at their mercy. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialist public ownership can be changed by them at will! It is precisely such perverse acts on their part that are the principal cause of the endless cases of embezzlement and stealth in the food departments and (?the falling of the Great Wall) today.

All the facts show that the situation of the widespread abuse of power for private gain and daily more serious bureaucratism on the part of cadres has been brought about by Deng Xiaoping and company's opposition to the party's basic line and to Chairman Mao's many economic policies and by their making a fetish of personal power and will, and the capitalist system.

At present, the fate of the party and state hangs in precarious balance. We must hold high the great red banner of Mao Zedong Thought and be determined to wage the struggle against Deng Xiaoping and company to the end, even at the cost of our lives. The serious problems emerging in the food departments throughout the country eloquently demonstrate that Deng Xiaoping and company are not only the eulogists of capitalism but the general representatives of all counterrevolutionaries within the party. They have evoked the profound indignation of people throughout the country and at the same time have charted their own fate of total collapse.

To do evil deeds too frequently will bring ruin to the doer. He who tries to destroy our Great Wall will surely bring destruction to himself. History has many convincing examples.

CSO: 4005/494

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

RADIO SPARK ON DENG XIAOPING'S 9TH 'CONTRADICTION'

OW251947 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Comrades! Young friends!

The 9th of Deng Xiaoping's 10 major contradictions is his contradiction between opposing Mao Zedong and exalting him. We mentioned last time that although Deng Xiaoping seems to be exalting Mao, actually he is secretly undermining him. Deng's scheme can be seen from his struggle for power.

Like Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping also believes that political power grows out of the barrel of a gun. He thoroughly understands that he has everything as long as he has military power. That is why from the very first day he had power, he has never given up the chairmanship of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, although he could give up being the head of state or party chairman. He fully understands that as long as he can control the military power, his authority to make decisions on everything is ensured. To him, therefore, the general secretary of the party is nothing more than a respected subordinate, and the state president is nothing more than (?this disciple).

After forcing Hua Guofeng to step down by way of trying the gang of four, and after forcing Ye Jianying to retire in the name of striking at economic crimes, Deng Xiaoping continues to let Hua Guofeng maintain his membership in the CPC Central Committee and appointed Ye Xuanping [Ye Jianying's son] as mayor of Guangzhou in order to placate (?their supporters).

Deng Xiaoping's recent exaltation of Liu Bochong's military expertise was actually meant to glorify himself. By praising [words indistinct] economic thinking, he actually wanted to pave the way for his policies; by reaffirming the contributions of Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, and (?Peng Dehuai), Deng Xiaoping actually wanted to weaken Mao Zedong's historical role; and when he ordered that deeds of some veteran marshals be published, he actually wanted to show his impartiality in treating everybody.

All this shows that Deng Xiaoping's double-dealing and arrogance are not less than Mao Zedong's. In fact, because of his control over the government, he has become more and more powerful. The publication, distribution, and study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" show that he already enjoys

the same status of being a so-called teacher and supreme commander as that enjoyed by Mao Zedong, and that there is the tendency that he might have even greater power than Mao Zedong.

Deng Xiaoping's open exaltation, but covert opposition, of Mao Zedong can be seen from the way certain policies have been implemented. Although he talks glibly in public about the need to uphold the four basic principles, he has actually rejected almost all of Mao Zedong's policies. In assessing Mao Zedong's historical role, he exalts Mao openly but undermines him covertly. This means that although he has repeatedly emphasized Mao Zedong's immortal contributions to the party and the state, he has reluctantly accepted the theories of only 1 or 2 of the 10 struggle between 2 lines that Mao Zedong liked to talk about, and rejected all the rest, one by one, thus stripping Mao's historical role as a victor who was always correct in waging struggles between 2 lines.

Because of his economic policy of encouraging some people to become affluent before others and his political measures of rehabilitating almost all the former mislabelled cadres and reinstating their honors, privilege, positions, and authority, Deng Xiaoping has created for himself a large number of supporters who are strongly against Mao. This is why, while he praised Mao Zedong on many occasions, his followers made speeches that were highly critical of Mao. This means that it is not necessary for Deng himself to make any critical remarks against Mao, because his trusted followers and supporters will do the job for him. Thus, Deng Xiaoping and his supporters have achieved the purpose of criticizing Mao by singing a different tune. [passage indistinct]

However, although Deng Xiaoping's anti-Mao supporters are the social foundation of his rule today, they may also be the cause of future power struggles and turbulence, because the potential strength of Mao's supporters still cannot be underestimated.

Comrades! Young friends! It is obvious that Deng Xiaoping is opposing, undermining, and criticizing Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought, although he has made it look as if he were defending and exalting them. Recently he even described what he did as mastering Mao Zedong's ideology fully and restoring the original feature of Mao Zedong Thought. Deng Xiaoping is actually cutting apart and emasculating Mao Zedong Thought according to his political needs. He has only accepted Mao's doctrines about autocratic and dictatorial rule to achieve his factional and dictatorial rule. The people, however, will not believe, nor will they accept, Deng Xiaoping's assessment of Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought, because they have already made a historical conclusion of Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought long ago.

TAIWAN

# RADIO TAIPEI COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S PRC VISIT

OW260403 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Our National Assembly has successfully accomplished its task of electing the seventh president and vice president of our country in accordance with the stipulations of the Constitution.

The United States will also hold a general election in November this year. Ours is a nation whose philosophy is to offer sincere advice. We always respect the positions of the United States and other friendly countries and try to forge good relations with and render help to them whenever possible. Under no circumstances will we do to others what we do not want to be done to us. This is why we have never expressed our subjective hopes on the American general elections for many years, much less have we taken any action in this regard. The coming American general election is of course no exception. However, we cannot shut our eyes to matters bearing on our vital interests, nor can we remain silent in order to avoid arousing suspicion in this respect. Therefore, we cannot but show our greatest concern over Reagan's visit to the Chinese Communist puppet regime next month before the American general election. Moreover, we must also take proper measures to cope with this matter.

After Nixon won a presidential reelection by using the American people's curiosity about the Chinese Communists to visit Peiping and collude with them, both Ford and Carter followed suit--they used their visits to the Chinese Communists as a tactic to win votes. Although Reagan is a principled statesman, he who is restricted by the traditional policy pattern of allying with the bandits against Soviet Russia [lien fei kang e] also cannot but make a visit to Peiping before the general election.

The Chinese Communists' old trick is (?adopting a pro-Russia stand while keeping them at arm's length) and taking advantage of the psychology of those in power in the United States in worrying about their personal gains and losses. On the eve of the presidential campaign in particular, the Chinese Communists are taking advantage of this opportunity to blackmail the United States in an attempt to gain both political and economic benefits from the United States. Therefore, it can be predicted that during Reagan's

visit, the Chinese Communists will certainly raise the so-called Taiwan question and ask the United States to change the law concerning us [probably referring to the Taiwan Relations Act], to stop its arms sales to us and to compel us to make peace with the Chinese Communists. We must ask President Reagan to act according to his firm, just stand and not to use an old friend's security and interests as a political chip. If he should do so, he would have his good image damaged. Moreover, what were the consequences of Nixon, Ford and Carter deliberately ingratiating themselves with the Chinese Communists by betraying a friend? This can serve as a warning. We should call on President Reagan to use these not-far-off historical facts as a reference.

CSO: 4005/489



TAIWAN

PRESIDENT CHIANG ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OW260325 Taipei CNA in English 0242 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Taipei, 26 Mar (CNA)--Reaffirming the national policy of quelling the communist rebellion and carrying out constitutional democratic rule throughout the whole China, the Seventh Plenary Session of the Republic of China's First National Assembly concluded Sunday.

Addressing the closing ceremony, President Chiang Ching-kuo reiterated the government determination to carry on the rule of law, to step up various developments on the national revival bastion on Taiwan, and to unify the whole China under the Three Principles of the People.

More than 1,000 members of the National Assembly, former President Yen Chia-kan, Vice President Shieh Tung-min, Vice President-Elect Lee Teng-hui, presidents of the five yuans and other ranking government officials, and foreign ambassadors to this country attended the closing ceremony at Chungshan Building on Yangming Shan, suburban Taipei.

Ho Ying-chin, in his capacity as chairman of the ceremony, said that the people of the country and our foreign friends have expressed their admiration for the assemblymen who, during the 35-day meeting, had worked hard to maintain the Republic of China's legitimacy as a constitutional and democratic government.

Ho stated that the assemblymen have made austere resolutions and suggestions in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

In the declaration passed at its last meetings on 24 March, he continued, the National Assembly has fully reflected the willingness of the whole Chinese people, announcing to the whole world that the Government of the Republic of China is the sole lawful government of China established according to the Constitution.

He emphasized that the National Assembly has elected Chiang Ching-kuo and Lee Teng-hui as president and vice president respectively in agreement with the wish of Chinese both at home and abroad.

The assemblymen believed that under the brilliant leadership of President Chiang, a harmonious and prosperous society that is full of love will be

built here, based on which our goal of unifying China under the Three Principles of the People will be realized and the construction will be fully implemented throughout the China Mainland, he added.

After the ceremony, assembly members hosted a banquet at the Chungshan Building in honor of President-Elect Chiang Ching-kuo and Vice President-Elect Lee Teng-hui.

President Chiang expressed his admiration on the occasion for the contribution the assembly meeting had made to the people, the country, as well as history.

Meanwhile, a mass rally featuring a 10,000-people choir and a 10,000-people folk dance was held Sunday morning at Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall in celebration of the elections of Chiang and Lee as the nation's seventh president and vice president separately by the National Assembly.

Chairman of the National Assembly's Presidium Kung Teh-cheng Sunday morning presented the election certificate to President Chiang, who asked him to convey his regards to members of the assembly for their hard work during the meeting period.

Irvine Ho, secretary general of the National Assembly, thanked the staff members for their hard work inducing to the smooth proceeding of the assembly meeting.

In the meantime, Yu Shun, president of the Republic of China Magazine Association, said Sunday his association will publish a special issue marking the elections of Chiang and Lee as president and vice president respectively.

He also said that his association is preparing for a national magazine show on 18 May to celebrate the inauguration of the nation's newly elected president and vice president.

CSO: 4000/275

THATCHER MESSAGE URGES PRC NOT TO RUSH AGREEMENT

HK260058 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] A personal message from the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, urging Peking not to rush London into an agreement on the future of Hong Kong, has been relayed via Hong Kong to Chinese leaders.

The message is believed to have been conveyed by a prominent Hong Kong-based businessman to China's chief representative here, the director of the local branch of the New China News Agency, Mr Xu Jiatun, himself a member of the powerful Communist Party Central Committee.

According to sources, the message says that just because the major issues involving Hong Kong's future have been solved, China should not rush Britain into an agreement as Parliament will want sufficient time to debate it.

Sources believe the foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, may also raise this problem when he visits Peking next month.

British officials have said on various occasions there will be no deadline for the negotiations.

While maintaining this open position, sources believe London has somewhat adjusted its approach.

It is understood that Britain may like to see the announcement of a framework for a total package for Hong Kong's future in May--to give both the Legislative Council in Hong Kong and Parliament time for debate.

The announcement of the framework may also give China's National People's Congress the opportunity to make changes if needed.

After rectification [as published] by Parliament and the NPC, sources said, it is likely a formal agreement would be announced in about September. It is not yet known if China is prepared to accept the schedule.

A recent dispatch from Peking for a local leftwing newspaper said the agenda for an NPC session to be held in May will not include the Hong Kong issue.

But an earlier dispatch for another leftwing newspaper said the NPC session would discuss the issue.

Observers noted the differences in the reports, but said it did not necessarily mean that China had changed its own schedule to suit the British.

Some sectors of the Chinese leadership may feel that by consenting to the schedule, there would be more grounds for the Legco debate.

Mrs Thatcher's message is believed to have been delivered with consideration to the fact that even if the framework is announced in May, Parliament will still not have enough time to debate it adequately before going into recess in July.

And there is always the possibility that Parliament may reject the package or recommend amendments.

The sources added that as the pace of the negotiations has picked up recently, the chances of reaching an agreement on the framework were good.

The message, they said, was passed at a time when the talks were progressing smoothly and as some major issues have already been settled, the Chinese leaders would be more ready to accept it.

They said discussions on the transfer of administration after 1997 would soon be completed and be followed by discussions on arrangements for the transitional period.

After that will come the drafting of the framework.

CSO: 4000/279

## HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

### DISTRICT BOARDS SPLIT OVER DISCUSSING FUTURE

HK270132 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 Mar 84 p 10

[Article by Frank Choi]

[Text] The 18 district boards are split over whether to discuss the issue of Hong Kong's future at full board meetings. Unofficial members are torn by the issue.

Some support discussion of the 1997 issue, while others want to delay submitting motions or are simply ignoring the matter.

Shatin District Board on Wednesday decided to postpone talks on Hong Kong's future while on Friday Shamshuipo backed discussion.

By yesterday Shatin, Shamshuipo, Kun Tong, Wanchai and Eastern had formally submitted their motions. Central and Western are expected to follow suit.

Unlike Shatin's "softly softly" approach, Wanchai is demanding that proposals be debated by the boards before the Legislative Council [LEGC] debates the Sino-British deal.

The Eastern District is one that also takes a softer line, but is apparently split on the issue.

Central and Western is also likely to take a moderate line.

An unofficial member, Mr Vincent Ko, said yesterday his proposal (rather than motion) will reach the district office this week.

In his statement, he said the district board should debate the 1997 issue when more information on the Peking talks is available to ensure boards have a chance to reflect people's view on it.

"We understand that district boards have mixed feelings on the motion, and my intention in making such a proposal is to allow time for more discussion on the issue rather than to merely endorse the Lobo motion or force a debate before the 1997 issue is tabled in LEGC.

"This would allow for more constituents' views to be reflected."

However, seven district boards--five of them in the New Territories [NT]--have made no moves on the issue. Some unofficials have even questioned whether district board discussion was appropriate. They include Tuen Mun, Tsun Wan, Islands, Taipo, Yuen Long, Kowloon City and Yaumati.

The lack of interest among NT district boards is understandable because Heung Yee Kuk representatives predominate in the rural area.

The unofficials, both elected and appointed, opted to express their views through the KUK rather than through district boards.

An elected member for Kowloon City, Mr Stephen Ng, said: "Unless the district boards are instructed by the central government or some new ideas are forthcoming, I don't think district boards should debate the Lobo motion as public views have been adequately presented."

There are still other district boards who have still to forward written motions to their district offices but have verbally agreed to discussions. Among them are Southern, North, and Sai Kung.

But following Shatin's surprise motion, some may have second thoughts.

Still other district boards choose to sit on the fence until more information on the Peking talks is available. They include Mongkok and Wong Tai Sin.

Dr Ronald Leung of Mongkok said the district board had supported the spirit of the debate but would rather wait for further announcement by the two governments involved in the Peking talks.

Dr Conrad Lam of Wong Tai Sin said unofficials in his district were split.

Some, including himself, were interested in submitting a motion on the matter, but later felt it would be more appropriate to hold open forum at the area committees first.

CSO: 4000/279

HONG KONG COLUMNIST: TIME HAS COME 'TO GET TOUGH'

HK280210 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 28 Mar 84 p 2

["The Margaret Ng Column From London": "Now We Stand Alone"--passages within slantlines published in italics]

[Text] We are at the brink of a new era. Hong Kong politics since January has become a whole new ball game.

The faint hearted will do well to drop out. Those who stay must be prepared for swift action without a chance to look back.

Thirteen years will fly past like a whiff: we cannot afford to drag our feet if we want anything done. But these 13 years will be a very good time to do things in; for our hands are now untied.

No more the need to compromise with the establishment and keep silent in the hope of giving peace a chance; no more the fear that embarrassing one or the other party will bring on irreparable harm.

There is no point now in holding on to the old order. Freely we go into the dark, to forge from it a new one.

What unbinds us is the indubitable fact that Britain has given up the territory.

Before and up to January the ironic situation was that Britain was the best champion of our free society, to argue our case so that we will remain outside the communist regime of the PRC.

It made sense then to rally round the colonial government, to maintain staunchly in the teeth of accusations of sycophancy and betrayal of the Chinese race, that it was better to be a colony and free than Chinese and under state dictatorship.

After January there is no point in doing so. As Britain had given up on us, we must give up Britain.

Likewise, before January it made sense to refrain from saying or doing anything which might antagonise China.

There was wisdom in the belief that if we could pretend everything was going well then everything would. Making it easier for China to prolong the status quo was the right thing to do.

Now we know for sure where we stand with China. The writing is no longer on the wall but in the files for record.

Thus we have arrived at a stage when we have no more champions or protector. We must now take the banner in our own hands--or all is lost.

The bold motion of Legco [Legislative Council] that no plan for the territory be finalised without open debate by that council is a slightly delayed reaction to this realisation.

Last year, the press berated bitterly and repeatedly the silence of Legco members, the supposed leaders of our community.

Silence was the price they paid in consideration for a better chance to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on our future at the negotiation table. Must not make trouble for it might jeopardise that chance.

They cooperated with the British Government because they sincerely believed cooperation was the best bet. They may have judged wrongly and acted clumsily, but in the case of most of the councillors the motivation was undoubtedly unexceptionable.

In the face of the latest development, that silence has not only become pointless but dangerous. Every sector is responding with lively interest to the agreement of China resuming sovereignty in 1997 and thereafter giving Hong Kong a 50-year period of grace, and everyone is asking how a new leadership may emerge.

For Legco to maintain silence and a low profile further will be absurd, and that absurdity will cost them their leadership. They will be left in the cold, and that position will be intolerable to them.

For the good of Hong Kong Legco must not become an absurd show of empty gestures. It must gain strength and transform itself into the democratic body that can really rule the territory.

This is the least disruptive and surest way to a strong and stable new leadership, achieved not by the creation of utopia founded on elaborate theories, but by improving what we have got.

We do not need a New Territories Regional Council; we do not need any more intermediate, purely-administrative bodies that merely enlarge the bureaucracy, take up time and cause even greater delays.

The time for a mild dosage of participation without actually going so far as to annoy China or affect colonial authority has passed.



The people must have real political power now, in the simplest, most direct way possible.

And we must fight for this power, for of his own accord the Chief Secretary is not going to give us democracy if we wait 100 years.

The development of Legco in the past few years first showed a trend of opening up, gaining confidence and assuming real importance as a body which scrutinises government policies and the functioning of government departments.

It has not exactly done the job with uniform brilliance and efficacy but on the whole it has been moving in the right direction, until recently.

What has happened within the past year is the gradual shift of power. The pressure to open up Legco to elected membership and the government's reluctance to do so, resulted in the compromise of admitting a few elected district board members into the council.

Meanwhile a few outspoken younger unofficials were moved up into the Executive Committee.

What this means is that we are heading for a system of district boards which have little constitutional power and have failed to gain any in the period following their establishment; a Legislative Council acquiring on the one hand "safe" grassroots representatives who have as yet made little impact and on the other, for exactly the reason of these acquisitions, being made less close to government decisions; and the Executive Council [EXCO] which now is well on its way to being the only thing that really matters.

Here is demonstrated the well-known Parkinson's law about where power resides: as lower councils grow to admit more, power shifts upwards to the next highest conclave. If and when this conclave grows again, a new higher or inner conclave will be created.

The government is now talking about more participation and possibly holding Legco elections.

Let us beware and remember this one important fact: /There is no point in having elections if Legco's power is undermined./

Elections are worthwhile only if Legco has real power.

For the purpose of running up to self-government Legco should be more powerful, not less. Indeed it makes sense to make a reconstituted Legco the heart of our political structure.

A direct link should be formed between Legco and the district boards which would advise Legco.

The Executive Council, rather than being above Legco, should be held accountable to it, in much the same way as the cabinet should be accountable to parliament.

I say "should be" because we must do better than Britain where the cabinet dominates parliament to a large extent.

And in between--Legco, the district boards, and EXCO-Legco--there should be no intermediate bodies. The links must be direct if the system is to be effective.

The bodies whose position will be anomalous to this system are the Urban Council and the Heung Yee Kuk.

Under the placating philosophy of the government they have been kept, though the government hoped to erode their roles with the district board system.

The government of course did not succeed, and will not ever succeed with on the one hand its fear of their opposition and on the other its reluctance to give anybody real power.

But these bodies must go now as separate organisations. Their present leaders should take their places in the new Legco as individuals representing large interest groups. If they have the backing, let them try to dominate Legco. They will see that this gives them more power, not less.

The detailed composition of the new Legco needs careful thinking, but it is difficult to see how appointed membership can exist there without anomaly.

The continued existence of official members seems to be defensible and indeed helpful, but we cannot now accept a superior authority appointing unofficials.

The only legitimate source of appointment will be by election.

But there should be no artificial and indeed no more limitations than absolutely necessary. The only acceptable criterion for membership is excellence.

If by a process of election we do not end up with the best people who are willing to serve, well then it serves us right.

To have one kind of election by district, namely for the district boards, is good enough. We need the best people we have got, and the system must facilitate their surfacing.

Where is our new leadership to come from? This is the crux of the matter. And we need to answer that question fast.

I have always had my doubts about democracy, the election process and claims of representation of the people.

There is no question that elections favour everytime the diligently self-motivated ambitious more than the high-minded who are more concerned with serving the public than manipulating it to elect them.

I dislike the rule of the majority because the triumphant majority are so apt to disregard the rights of the minority.

Yet at the end of the day we have no better choice than democracy. Humanity has not yet invented a better system, and so we must stick to this.

A year ago, I would have said that appointed unofficials were a good idea because some people who were willing to serve and who had something to contribute were not always good at electioneering or could afford the time or money to campaign.

Now I would say, if you want to serve the people, go out to the streets and win them. If you do not learn about power, your ideas are worth very little. If you are not prepared to stand for elections, then you must be prepared to stay outside the governing body. The time has come to get tough.

What is the above a blueprint of? It is a blueprint of self government for Hong Kong, to be achieved within the next, short, 13 years.

Even assuming that there is agreement on that system, there may be a fundamental difference of attitudes as to how we should aim at governing.

Given that after 1997 China will assume sovereignty; given that China will then give us the 50-year period of autonomy or near autonomy; China intends that Hong Kong become a part of the great socialist system in the long run. What will be the aim of the government we shall have formed?

Two attitudes are possible: Cooperation and resistance. The cooperative attitude aims at gradually bringing Hong Kong closer to China in terms of government, political ideology, style of living, cultural life, involvement in Chinese politics, acceptance of Chinese leadership and the like.

The emphasis of education will change to promote that aim. More and more people from the mainland will come to Hong Kong to study, work, live and make holiday; more Putonghua will be heard and spoken, more official visits of Chinese leaders; more visible participation of Chinese investment in the Hong Kong market.

The achievement is that we should hardly feel it when we become socialist rather than capitalist, nationals of the PRC rather than citizens of Hong Kong.

The attitude of resistance aims, on the contrary, at safeguarding the loss of our identity with the loss of our liberty.

Its motto will be "no reunification without autonomy," and under this motto self-government will direct itself to strengthen those institutions which safeguards our liberty, by developing the democratic system of active participation in government, by removing the obstacles to open criticism and freedom of expression, by accustoming people to regard these as their rights and by building up a tradition of political involvement.

Political leaders, no less than the public, shall have to learn to accept democracy and abide by its rules.

We shall need a strong leadership supported by a public which is aware of its rights and informed about government policies and the way government operates.

The last thing we need is a horrendous scramble for power ending in messy confusion or factionism, and the public blown hither and thither because it does not know what is going on or what it wants.

The worst is the most likely to happen, given our present apathy, ignorance and ambivalence, not to mention the wonderful plans of some of our most senior government officials.

For, Hong Kong is no longer anybody else's home or anyone else's battle but our own, and 13 years is a short time.

We cannot afford to waste even a minute of it.

CSO: 4000/279

BRIEFS

CHINESE FILM DELEGATION--Hong Kong, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--Fourteen Chinese films on a variety of themes produced in the 1980's are being shown here for a fortnight starting 17 March. The films include "My Memories of Old Beijing," a Golden Eagle prize winner at the second Manila International Film Festival in 1983, and "The Teahouse" adapted from Lao She's plan about old China. Five shows for each film are being given every day. A Chinese film delegation from mainland, composed of film directors, actresses and actors, has arrived in Hong Kong for the occasion. Meantime, seven films produced in Taiwan are also on show here. Film director Xie Tian, head of the Chinese film delegation, said he wanted to exchange experiences with his Taiwan colleagues. [Text] [OW190808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 19 Mar 84]

CSO: 4000/279

END